The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,938.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	3	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s. s. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, as above, on SATURDAY, the 20th October 1877.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

She will also carry Passengers and cargo for Zanzibar, Mayottee, Comoro, Nosi-Beh, Mujunga, Mozambique, Port Natal and Cape Town for transfer to the Company's Zanzibar Line steamer leaving Aden on the 3rd November 1877.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 699 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on SATURDAY, the 6th October 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 4th October 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Gray, on TUESDAY, the 2nd October 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 4th Oct. 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wine	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

Will come into force 1st *October* 1877,

THE

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE,

BEING

ACT X. OF 1877,

WITH AN APPENDIX,

AND

A COPIOUS INDEX.

INTERLEAVED, Rs. FIVE.
NOT INTERLEAVED, Rs. THREE.

From the Bombay Gazette, July 9, 1877.

Messrs. Thacker's edition of the Code is got up in a handy and compact volume, which should find a place on every legal desk or table throughout India. The very elaborate and carefully compiled index is a feature worthy of notice, and one which adds much to the value of the work.

THACKER & Co., BOMBAY.

HALF ANNA NOTE PAPER.

INLAND POSTAGE PAPER specially manufactured for THACKER & Co., a good CREAMLAID PAPER with square envelope, one sheet and one envelope weighing under Half a Tola.

Per 5 quire Packets..	Rs.	1	4	0
,, 100 Envelopes	,,	1	4	0
Per ream (20 quires)..	,,	4	0	0
,, 500 Envelopes....	,,	5	0	0

Supplies are received every month, so that customers may always depend upon having good fresh paper.

THACKER & CO.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	8th Oct.
	CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	18th do.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. A. Anderson	22nd do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay 1st September 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.		
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	2nd Oct.	at 3 p. m.
GWALIOR	2736	450	J. B. Babot	16th Oct.	do.
THIBET	2595	400	J. H. Torbock	29th Oct.	do.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov.	do.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 18th September 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.		
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	13th Oct.	at 3 p.m.
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Haselwood	10th Nov.	do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th September 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED VECANARE AND KHANDAR WOOL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters :—

S V—33 bales Vecanare wool, damaged by salt water.
C R K R } 19 bales Khandar wool, damaged by salt
15 4 } water.

AUCTION SALE OF COPPER BRAZIERS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, on account and at the risk of Cullian Govind—

N K—15 cases copper braziers.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

By order of James Flynn, Esquire, Receiver to the Estate of the late Mr. Cavusjee Nanabhoy Davur, deceased.

A quantity of blackwood furniture, consisting of clothes press, round table, fourposts large bedsteads, sofa, chairs, book case with books, also some clothing and other articles.

On account and risk of the concerned—
ex Trinacria and Childwall Hall.

20 cases G. P. Gunnis and Co.'s white mulls, 36 inches 20 yards 3 to 6 bars.

On account of whom it may concern—

K C × B D J C } 83- 93— 5 bales grey twist No. 80s. mule ex Barbary.
199-208—10 do. do. No. 70s. do. ex Mangrove.

On account of Kesoor Assaram ex Juno—

H R 1774-89—8 bales Turkey red twist No. 40.
1791- 3—3 do. do. No. 30.
1796-97—1 do. do. No. 60.
1799 —1 do. do. No. 30 and 40.

On account of Runchore Tribhovun—

K C × B D J & C } 169-83—12 bales grey twist No. 50s. mule ex Mangrove.
,, 184-98—13 do. do. No. 60s. do. ex Mangrove.
,, 84-88— 5 do. do. No 70s. do. ex Barbary.
,, 79-83— 5 do. do. No. 80s. do. ex Trentham Hall.
,, 144-68—10 do. do. No. 30s. water ex Barbary.
,, 94-118—25 do. do. do. do. ex Pembroke.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS STORES OF THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th instant, and the following days at 1 p. m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Store Depot, Parell, the surplus stores, such as anvils, augurs, screw, and shell bells, boring tackle, chain, chisels, copper plates, files, gun metal, ingots, hooks, argand lamps, planes, padlocks, rivets, saws, shearing machines, rope, scrap steel, brass, copper, iron wrought and other stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

No. 40, Meadows Street.

AUCTION SALE of Samples of Hardware, very Handsome K. O. Hanging and Table Lamps with Globe Chimney complete, Parian Figures, and Busts and Ornaments, &c., &c.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., as follows :—

A large collection of samples goods, such as hanging argand lamps, reading lamps, plated candlesticks, tea and coffee pots, dish covers, cash boxes, chest and padlocks, dressing glasses, and lots of iron and brass instruments.

An invoice of very handsome K. O. table, hanging and wall lamps with fancy globes complete in great variety. Parian figures and busts and ornaments, celebrated maker, John Moir & Son's, fresh jams in 1 lb. tin assorted.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

NOTICES.

WILL OPEN SHORTLY,
"TEMPLE BAR,"
GRAND CAFE AND RESTAURANT,
RAMPART ROW.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

VAUGHAN-JONE'S

GINGER BRANDY.

("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasan and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhoea, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE LONDON.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

In presenting the August number of the INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay and to the Through Trains Tables. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issuehas been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

FOR SALE.

TA'LIM-UL-MUBLADI or Urdu edition of the Indian Vernacular Series for Elementary Schools with copious illustrations, compiled by various authors and edited by MAJOR W R. M. HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, with the aid of native scholars.

URDU-KA-QAIDA, an Introductory Primer and Second Reader, now available. First Reader expected immediately. Third and Fourth Readers shortly, other books, including manuals of Geography, Arithmetic, and Mensuration in course of preparation.

Terms.—Urdu-ka-Qaida 4 pie. First Reader with twenty-eight illustrations 1 anna 4 pie. Second Reader with twenty-four illustrations 2 annas. Discount 20 per cent. on purchases of the value of Rs. 100. If original cases be taken, they will be sent free of cost to any Railway Station within the Bombay Presidency or Hyderabad and to any Station on the G. I. P. Railway. Apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply

FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE

A GRAND CONCERT AND OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE ABOVE HALL ON

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3RD.

ASSISTED BY

MISS ELCIA MAY,

THE CELEBRATED PRIMA DOONA;

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON,

Baritone Vocalist,

AND

MR. JOHN MORRIS,

AMERICAN COMEDIAN;

In his marvellous and original entertainment,

"THE MYSTIC CHANGES."

PROGRAMME.

Duet............"Il Trovatore" ....Verdi.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte .."Erin" ....Sir Julius Benedict.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song ...."Once again" ....Sullivan.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Song..............."Ye happy birds"......Gumbert.
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte...."Home, Sweet Home"..Thalberg.
(*For left hand only.*)
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song..............."Love in youth" ......Wekerlin.
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte....L'eclat Galop de Concert ....Bonvill.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet ...."The Singing Lesson"..Parry.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

MR. JOHN MORRIS,

In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES,

Opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lightning's flash, without leaving the Stage, and in full view of the audience.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

TO CONCLUDE WITH

ADOLPHE ADAM'S OPERETTA,

LISETTE.

Nats Tick..........................Mr. John Morris.
Max ....Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Lisette ....Miss Elcia May.

Doors open at 8-30, commence at 9.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats..........Rs. 4. | Unreserved Seats..........Rs. 2.
Back Seats..............Re. 1.

Family Tickets to admit three to Reserved Seats, Rs. 10.

Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

Carriages may be ordered at 11 P. M.

NOTICE—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st inst., PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay the sum of Rupees 16,000, being the 99th Monthly Instalment of the FIRST FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest, and the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 99th Monthly Instalment of the VEHAR WATER WORKS DEBT, aggregating Rupees 30,600.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct. 1877.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. (45) Forty-five per Share for the half year ending 30th June 1877, will be PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 4th October 1877, at the Registered Office of the Company, 70, Bazaar Gate, Fort, between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register THIS DAY, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 29th September 1877.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a resolution passed at the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company held on SATURDAY last, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty per Share will be paid, on and after the 8th instant, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 29th September 1877, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

Holders of quarter shares will receive a proportionate Dividend on presenting their receipts, but shareholders are requested as far as possible to arrange to present four quarter shares receipts in order that a certificate for one share may be issued. Those shareholders who have not yet exchanged old certificate forms for new are requested to do so.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st October 1877.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ASSISTANT MISTRESS WANTED. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Diocesan High School.

WANTED, a MANAGING PARTNER with a Capital of Rs. 10,000 to same amount of Advertiser's. Addres, "SAFE and SURE," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, small ENGINES and BOILERS, second hand. Address "ENGINEER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR WEDDING, CHRISTENING & BIRTHDAY CAKES, WEDDING BREAKFASTS, WEDDING FAVOURS, &c., get estimate from PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

A TRICHORD GRAND PIANOFORTE, by Schiedmayer, in excellent condition, for sale at a greatly reduced price. Apply to A. C. HOUSTON, Diocesan School.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea. Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair. Address "S.," *Bombay Gazette.*

TO BE SOLD CHEAP, a W. F. THOMAS SEWING MACHINE (second hand), little used ; can be worked by hand or foot. Apply "S. F.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ICE CREAMS at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street, GOOSEBERRY, RASPBERRY, and VANILLA. Tea and Coffe, in a few minutes. Sandwiches, Chicken Patties, &c.

HOTELS.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

THE above HOTEL is now OPENED.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

Matheran, 22nd September 1877.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also best Manilla Cigars and Cheroots in boxes of hundred each. Per Box, Rs. 5-8.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE NURSEY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees 20 per share has been declared Payable on application on and after TUESDAY, the 2nd October 1877, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. at the Registered Office of the Company on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, No. 33, Elphinstone Circle, September 17, 1877.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to 2nd proximo (both days inclusive.)

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1877.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect Directors in room of Messrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Lalchund Khengar, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th instant to 2nd proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible]
KHOOSALL GHELLABHOY & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd September 1877.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

IMPORTED VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Per doz Qts. in Bombay	Cash Rs.	5	12
Do. Pts. do.	,, ,,	3	12

SOLE AGENTS

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

BASS' PALE ALE,

In Hogsheads	each Cash Rs.	80
And Kilderkins	each ,, ,,	34

DIRECT FROM MESSRS. BASS & Co.,

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SEASON 1877-78.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY, SHIRTS, &c., &c.

ASQUITH & CO. have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their First Large Shipment for the Coming Cold Season, and now submit for the guidance of their numerous patrons a price List of the Leading Departments of their Establishment.

Illustrated Catalogues, with patterns and Self-measurement Forms, Post Free on application.

Cash Price List (i. e.,) Remittance with Order.

Comfortable and Easy Fitting SHIRTS.

		Rs.	a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	Six for	36	0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. Neat Stripes or Spots, the latest designs, fast colours	Six for	30	0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached ; a strong useful Shirt	Six for	22	8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing	Six for	28	0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above	Six for	22	8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	52	0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk	Six for	52	0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts	From	7	8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

GENTS' BANIANS.

		Rs.	A.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14	0
Superfine Saxony	,,	21	0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, shrinkless	,,	27	0
Summer Merino, medium substance	,,	36	0
Real India Gauze	,,	40	0
Warranted Half Silk	,,	45	0
Shetland Merino Long Sleeves for Cold Districts		6	0
Scotch Shetland Lambswool for Overland Passengers		7	8

GENTS' DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton	3	12
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee.	4	12
Fine Summer Merino	7	8
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	7	8
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers.	6	8
Bathing Drawers per pair	2	0

GENTS' COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

		Rs.	A.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9	8
Super	,,	13	8
Fine Fancy Colours	,,	15	0
Extra Super	,,	18	0
Best Fancy Stripes	,,	19	0
Best Lisle Thread Striped	,,	28	0
Real Balbriggan	,,	30	0

KNICKERBOCKERS. For Sportsmen.

Ribbed Merino per pair.	5	8
Stout Knitt	5	8
Stout Knitt Socks	3	8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

Plain Mixtures Doz.	15	8
Drab or Fawn	18	8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	18	8
Superfine, a Special Article	21	0
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	24	0
Real Scotch Lambswool for the Hills	25	0
Stout Ribbed Knitted per pair	3	8

SILK SOCKS AND HOSE.

Black Silk Socks......per pair 7 8 &	8	8
Black Silk Hose ,,	12	6
White Silk Socks ,,	7	8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10	0
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	13	0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, all the new Designs, or Plain Colors	18	0
Best Striped Cambric	6	8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric......Six	16	8
Oxford Cloth......each	5	0
Wove Flannel......each	9	0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10	0
Wove Flannel	17	0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20	0

CARDIGAN JACKETS.

Fine Berlin Wool	10	0
Extra Super	11	0
Brown or Drab Super Berlin Wool	15	0

Flannel Vests and Calico Drawers cut from the Piece and made to measure.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

DAY, OR OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs.	a.
Our Special Twist Tweeds in Thirty Shades of Color	25	0
India Tweed, a material made from the best wool	30	0
Our Celebrated Blue, Yarn-Dyed Serge, thoroughly Shrunk	27	0
Extra Fine do.	30	0
Best Fancy Angolas	35	0
Fine Scotch Cheviots, in every Shade of Color from	35	0
Black or Drab Alpaca Office Coats	12	8

DRESS SUITS.

SUPER West of England Cloth	75	0
EXTRA quality—lined throughout with rich Silk Serge	85	0
WHITE DRESS VESTS for Special Wear	7	0
Chesterfield Coat, for evening wear to cover Dress Suits	30	0

WASHING MATERIALS.

Colored Drill Trousers	5	0
Best White Drill	5	0
Suits of above	15	0
White Linen Drill Trousers	8	8
Flemish Linen Trousers	6	0
Suits of do. do.	16	0
Fancy and White Linen Vests for Morning or Evening wear from	6	8

SHIKAR KIT.

Coat and Trousers of strong hand made materials	18	0
Do. Do. of Stout Flax	18	0

GYMKHANA SUITS.

BEST WHITE SAXONY, thoroughly Shrunk	28	0
WHITE SAXONY SHIRTS	9	0

TROUSERS.

	Rs.	a.
Trousers—Fine Angola Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	10	0
Superfine do. do.	14	0
Best Angolas, The New Checks or Plain Shades....from A very large choice of these superior goods.	16	0
The very Best Angolas made	18	0

RIDING TROUSERS OR BREECHES.

Riding Trousers or Breeches, of strong Whip Cords	18	0
Real Chipping Norton Whip Cords	23	0
Bedford Cord, a special substance for hard wear	26	0
White Doeskin, the best material for hard wear	35	0
Gaiters, stout Tan Canvas	5	8
Drab or Brown Matted Flax Cloth, for hard wear, Washing, Trousers or Breeches	10	8
Coats of the above	15	0
White Cord Trousers	14	0

VISITING AND FROCK COATS.

MORNING, OR VISITING COATS, Superfine Blue and Black, new Ribbed, or Fancy Dice Coating bound with Rich Silk Braid	36	0
FROCK COATS for special wear of the above	38	0
DOUBLE or SINGLE BREASTED SACK COATS, recommended to those objecting to a close fitting garment, useful when Travelling	26	0
VESTS OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS	9	0
Best Blue or Black Venetian Morning Coat	39	0
Do. Do. Do. Frock Do.	45	0
Black Cashmere, a very light material, Office Coat	16	8
Do. Do. Do. Vest	6	8
Morning or Visiting Coat	25	0

SCARFS AND TIES, LATEST NOVELTIES.

SMALL MADE KNOTS.

	Rs.	a.
"Marlboro'" Washing, Spot Blue and White Twilled Silk.	1	12
New Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors, Rich Corded Silk	2	8

MODERATE KNOTS.

The "Isis," Washing, Twilled Silk, Blue and Black, White Spots	2	0
New Designs, Fancy Satin, Neat Striped, or Plain Colored Corded Silk	3	0

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

"La Crosse," Rich Satin, Plain Colors, or Fancy Figured	3	0

A GREAT SUCCESS.

The "Four in Hand," the Richest, Plain Colored, or Fancy Satin	3	8
Rich Corded Silk	3	8

WINSORS.

To tie Knot, Bow or for Ring, Washing, Blue and Black, White Spot	1	12
Fancy Checks	2	8
Rich Plain Colors or Fancy Stripes	3	8
Extra Long Scarfs, best quality	4	8

SCARFS TO WEAR WITH PIN.

The "Gresham," Fancy Stripes, or Plain Colors	2	12
The "R. Y. C.," White Satin, Fancy Spots		
The "Excelsior," Washing, Twilled Silk, White Spots	3	8
Rich Corded Silk, Plain, or Fancy Stripes		
Rich Figured Satin		0

MADE UP BOWS.

"St. James's," Moderate Size, Plain Colors, or Fancy Stripes	2	0
The "Mayfair," Moderate Size, Square Ends, Silk as above	2	4

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

Best Linen—Three-fold throughout.
Shapes specially made for A. & Co.

	Rs.	A.
The "Pall Mall"—stand up—per doz	6	8
The "Military"—Special Mess Collar	6	8
The "West-End"—neat turn down	6	8
The "New Shakespeare"—good space in front	6	8
The "Harvard"—turn down corners	6	8
The "Dux"—with Tie attached ......{ Special for Mofussil wear } The "West-End"—with Tie attached	7	8
Reversible Cuffs—per doz	12	0

LUNDS JEWELLERY.

Front Studs	Gold or Ivory ......set	4	8
Collar	Will last ......each	1	8
Links	For ......pair	10	0
Solitaires	Years ......pair	5	8

UMBRELLAS.

Fox's Paragon Frames, Best Italian Silk with Natural Sticks	11-8, 12-8, 16 0

WALKING STICKS.

Natural Orange and selected Rattans, a splendid assortment	1 12 to 2 8

FOLDED SILK TIES.

Black Corded Silk......as. 14, Rs. 1, 1-4 and	1	8
The New Dinner Tie, "The Reform," Wide Black	2	0
White Dress Ties ......from 8 annas		

BRACES.

Guyot's Celebrated	2	8
,, Silk for Dress	4	8
Cantab, very strong	2	8
United Service, Strong Leather	3	8

HELMETS AND FELT HATS.

SHIKAR HELMETS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S INTRODUCTION.

	Rs.	a.
Covered with Tan Flax, wide Brim, bound Leather, highly recommended for Mofussil Wear	15	0
Covered with White Drill, the same shape	14	0
Extra Quality, double layers of Cork to resist the Hottest Weather	16	0

REGULATION HELMETS.

Cork on Felt covered White Drill	14	8
Extra Quality, very strong	16	0
Extra Quality, covered White Doe	12	0
Treble gilt Spikes and Chains		
,, Silver do.		

THE TERAI—ANDRE'S.

Gents. Ladies. } Best quality	18	0

DRAB FELT HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Fitted with Patent Easy Inner Band	18	0
The same make with raised Felt outside Turban, a splendid protection	18	0

LADIES' RIDING HELMETS.

Drab Felt, Cork Lined	10	8
Drab Felt, Alpine Shape, lined with Cork	13	8
The "Rink," a light Helmet covered with white Merino, the latest novelty	13	8

PITH HELMETS.

BEST CALCUTTA MAKE.

Boy Helmets	5	8
Girls' Dolly Varden	5	0
Ladies' do. do. ......Rs. 5 &	6	0
Gents' Shooting	5	0
White Doe Regulation	16	0

FELT HATS, FOR EVENING WEAR.

The "Ryde"—Black Soft, Round Crown, Stiff Brim	7	8
The "Raleigh"— Do. Do.	8	8
The "Talbot"—Drab Half Stiff, Flat Crown, Spring Brim, Extra quality	9	8
The "Burleigh"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, Low with narrow Brim	8	8
The "Stanhope"—Black Stiff, Round Crown, moderate Height, Extra quality	9	8
The "Rutland"—Do. Do.	8	8
The "Hampton"—Best Soft Felt, Round Crown, very Light, a Special Article—Black, Drab, and Beaver Brown	9	8
The "Polo"—Soft Mixed Brown, Round Crown, Rough Beaver Felt	6	8
The "Tavistock"—Black Flat Crown, Half Stiff, very light.	8	8
The "Tavistock"—Do. Do. Extra quality	9	8
The "Westminster"—Stiff Round Crown, very light, Moderate height, Best Drab, Beaver Brown, and Black Felt	9	8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

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ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

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of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.

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DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.

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OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES!

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,

Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c.

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT.

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By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARROOT PIPES AND CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, PHOTOGRAPHS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

SPENCER'S PATENT MAGNETIC FILTERS.

PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

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These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and, lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

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of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.

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A few choice subjects on hand.

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

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OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

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OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

WILL receive per s. s. "Gwalior" a magnificent Stock of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS.

LADIES' GUARD CHAINS.

LADIES' VICTORIA CHAINS.

LADIES' NECKLET CHAINS

in 15 and 18-Carat Gold. Each Chain is stamped with the "Hall Mark" and those which can conveniently allow it, are stamped on each link.

Illustrated Catalogues, showing 46 Patterns, will be sent free on application.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 1st Oct. 1877.

The most important item of commercial intelligence to-day is the advertisement published by the G. I. P. Railway Company this morning, intimating their readiness now to book goods between any stations on their line, merely giving a preference to grain for the famine districts. This is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, as there is now a possibility of some of the large stocks of export produce lying at the various up-country stations finding their way to Bombay. The reservation in favour of the famine districts is not likely to be seriously felt as prices there are lower than almost any other place, and merchants are certain to forward their produce to the best available market. It will take a great deal to repay Bombay for the large amount of trade which has been diverted from the port during the past two months, but we have latterly learned to be thankful for very small mercies, and should the alteration in the railway policy work as it is hoped it may, past losses may be forgotten in the prospect of a better season to come. Already a more cheerful feeling is apparent, the improved crop reports, coupled with the prospect of increased supplies, having caused a material decline in the prices of food grains, itself and this movement will very soon make apparent in other directions.

In the shape of telegraphic advices from Home, we have as usual on Monday very little really new to report. Cotton in Liverpool remains unchanged in value, and although the sales on Saturday were only 7,000 bales, and supplies, Reuter says, were freely offered, the statistical position is too strong to admit of any important decline. The London General Produce markets were all unaltered, and Indian Government Securities were as previously quoted. Consols were again quoted at 98 5-8, but French Rentes had receded from 105¼ to 105⅛.

Indian Exchange Bank shares are generally higher on the week, the quotations for Orientals and Chartered sharing a rise of 10s. and for Chartered Mercantile of £1 per share. Hongkong and Shanghai were unaltered.

A payment of £50,000 into the Bank of England is advised, and the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months' sight bank bills is given at 2¾ per cent as against 3¼ per cent quoted for 6 months' sight on Thursday last.

Bar Silver has advanced, Reuter says, to 55 3-16d., but private messages call the market firm at 55½d. per oz., equivalent to about 1s. 9 3-16d. per rupee, and we may be prepared for a further rise in sympathy with the advance in exchange which has taken place on this side.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	5,58,276
Do „ Branches	Dec.	1,06,573
Other Deposits	Dec.	18,42,708
Loans	Dec.	3,84,823
Bills Discounted	Inc.	16,421
Cash with Correspondence	Inc.	52,039
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	9,92,665

These alterations, although unfavourable as showing an increase in the public demand for money, are scarcely of sufficient importance in themselves to warrant an advance in the rate of discount; but with the Bank of Bengal in Calcutta at, in some cases, 3 per cent. over the Bank of Bombay, the Directors of the latter will probably raise their charges at the weekly Board Meeting on Wednesday, for their own protection. Locally, the Money Market in an ordinary way is not unduly tight, but Government requirements and the pressure in Calcutta will be sufficient to prevent an easier tendency in the meantime.

Sterling Exchange to-day has again been very firm, and an advance of 1/16d. per rupee has been established, both for ready and forward business. Transactions for to-day's mail have been exceedingly limited, the enquiry for Bank Bills being insignificant, while the amount of private bills making is no greater. There is just a probability, however, that we may see a slight increase in the latter respect in the course of the next few weeks, and if so the short demand for remittance and the suspension of Council drafts will probably lead to at least a further temporary rise. We quote to-day for ready bills on London:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 9 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight		1s. 9 11-16d.	„
Credits, „ 3	„	1s. 9 11-16d.	„
Documents, 3	„	1s. 9 11-16 to ¾d.	„

On Calcutta the rate for demand bills is ⅛ per cent. premium, and for 60 days sight 1⅛ to 1¼ per cent. discount.

Government Paper continues remarkably dull, and from Calcutta we hear it reported that there are sellers there at Rs. 93 for Fours. Here, in the absence of business, it is difficult to give exact quotations, but we should call Fours, Rs. 93¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 93¾; and Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅞.

The Share Market remains dull with a general downward tendency, but with the exception of Spinning and Weaving Companies, there have been no movements of importance. In these we have to note a further very general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, and so long as cotton continues to rise, and goods remain depressed, we can scarcely expect otherwise. Bank of Bombays remain steady at 36½ per cent. premium; Nationals are Re. 1 per share higher. Mofussil Company have declined a further Rs. 5 per share.

In Cotton to-day we have not heard of any transactions for export, nor with rates at ⅛d. to ¼d. per lb. over Liverpool can we well expect business to result, but the local mills are compelled to go on buying at the market price, and owing to the limited quantity of suitable quality available, sellers show great firmness. We hear of Rs. 201 per candy having been offered and refused for some half-pressed Wudwan to class about Good Fair, and in a number of cases dealers decline to sell at any price.

Linseed remains at Rs. 7-4 to Rs. 7-5 per cwt. and Rapeseed at Rs. 8 per cwt., but with the present short supplies on the spot, these quotations may be considered as almost nominal.

Freights are almost a blank at the moment. By the Trinacria (s.s.) for Liverpool *via* Kurrachee £1-15 is the quotation, but there is no quantity of cargo offering at that.

Piece Goods show no improvement yet, and the steady rise in Exchange has a tendency, in addition to the desire of dealers to realise, to lower rates in proportion. For local Goods and Yarns, however, there is rather more enquiry although not at better prices.

In Coals there is nothing doing to arrive, the scarcity of tonnage on the other side keeping sellers out of the market, but on the Bunder some small sales of Davison's West Hartley have been made at from Rs. 16½ up to Rs. 17 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	8 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	682½
National Bank of India	10,600	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	980
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	460
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s.	400 xd
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	42 do	200
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	75 xd
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	550
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	250
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,100
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	465
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	385
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	415
Scinde Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	660

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	202½ p.s.	1,935
Bombay Gas Company	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	85
Bombay Saw Mills Co.	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.	650
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	560	500	300	36 p. s.	290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	70
Mechanical Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,930	500	all	11 p. ct	525
Vegas Patent Slip Co	3,000	250	all	6 p.	30

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 29th September as compared with the statement issued on the 22nd September:—

Liabilities.	22nd Sept.	29th Sept.
	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	65,14,576	70,72,852
Do. do. do. at Branches	10,89,408	9,82,835
Other Deposits	1,33,07,351	1,14,64,643
Post Bills	47,079	47,079
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,95,879	5,08,634
	3,35,54,293	3,21,75,993
Assets.		
Government Securities	28,25,341	28,25,341
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16,54,614	16,55,576
Loans on Security of do. do.	60,60,478	53,75,655
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,820	4,213
Bills Discounted	1,04,97,274	1,05,13,695
Stamps	3,538	3,679
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,29,884		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,54,884	3,54,884
Bullion	3,17,172	2,44,404
Cash Balances with Correspondents and Currency Notes	1,20,847 1,17,18,325	1,72,884 1,07,25,680
	3,35,54,293	3,21,75,993

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The ship Howden, 1,167 tons, Captain W. Nicholson, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

The s. s. Nyanza, 1,215 tons, Captain W. J. Harker, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and eighty-eight deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Euphrates, 1,255 tons, Captain J. R. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (September 20th), with a general cargo and seventeen deck passengers.

The s. s. Cirvin, 1,242 tons, Captain R. Taylor, arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Shields (August 25th), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,001 tons coals and 100 tons pig iron. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Coconada, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Benton and forty-five deck passengers. Six horses were also brought down for Bombay.

The s. s. Guy Mannering, 2,114 tons, Captain C. Mann arrived in harbour on the 30th ultimo, from Liverpool (August 30th), via Malta, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—"Captain Hayes, B. S. C., and Captain Halsey. She brought the following cargo:—4 packages twine, 5 bales canvas, 323 packages glassware, 7,156 bundles iron hoops, 1,588 packages piece-goods, 26,730 bars and 5,304 bundles iron, 300 kegs red lead, 49 packages earthenware, 39 packages colour, 453 kegs nails, 17 cases varnish, 15 casks salamoniac, 1,563 bundles iron sheets, 147 tons coals 18 cases wine, 100 cases porter, 346 cases tin plates, 220 bales twist, 100 packages beer, 325 packages lead, 108 cases soap, 404 bundles nail rod iron, 15 cases thread, 57 cases glass, 102 packages bath bricks 35 packages soda-water bottles and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Tanjore, Commander W. W. Fentiman, arrived in Bombay harbour on the 30th ult. from Australia, &c., with the following passengers:—

From Melbourne—Mr F W Sedgwick, Mrs Heywood, Mr and Mrs Lawry and two children, Mr George, six daughters and six sons, Mr T Horne.

From Sydney—Capt and Mrs Home and two children, Miss Hart, Mrs Lee and two children.

From Glenelg—Mr Grimes.

From King George's Sound—Mr and Mrs Laws, and Abdul Kulek and wife.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
30	Cirvin (s)	Taylor	Shields, Aug 25.
Oct. 1	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, Sept 12.
	Euphrates (s)	Stevens	Calcutta, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Persia (s)	Dodero	Genoa.
	Lady Rowena	Sterling	Calcutta.
	Travancore (s)	Barrett	Aden and Suez.
	Nyanza (s)	Barker	Calcutta.
	Vingorla (s)	Gray	Kurrachee.

The ship Howden, Nicholson, to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer H Haarfager, to Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Penang, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
27 Marlborough (s)........Newcomb......Middesburgh, Aug 9.
Busheer (s)........Hutchinson....Moulmein, Sept 20.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
27 C. of Sutherland (s)..

PASSENGERS.

Per Busheer—Rev H Moorhouse, wife and son, Mrs Logan, Mr Keer and 30 deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Busheer—24th September, Julia H of S John's from Moulmein to Calcutta in lat 16-25 N long 93-9, all well.

DAILY IMPORTS.—October 1.

From Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—5 cases thread, Sawyer and Co.

From London.

Scottish Chief—10 boxes candles, Gaddum and Co.

Lumley Castle s—6 cases lamps, Abramovitz and Co; 4 cases toys, Abdoolaly Dawoodkhan; 38 cases provision, 1 case medicine, and 1 case perfumery, A K Surufally.

Passee s—1 0 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Gwalior s—5 cases cochineal, Koobardass Khooshaldass; 3 cases cochineal, Khooshall Premchund.

Zambesi s—1,708 plates soft speiter, Pelly and Co; 9 cases glassware, Moosa Ayeb.

From Glasgow.

Trinacria s—50 cases porter, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From Venice.

Gwalior s—39 cases writing papers, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Genoa.

Persia s—10 cases matches, Knoop and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Persia s—6 cases brandy, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 1.

For Liverpool.

Trinacria s—40 bales wool, Gangjee Thackersey; 45 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 111 bales wool, 7 bales rags and 15 bales coir yarn, Goculdass Toolseedass; 9 bales wool, Fuckeerchund Lukhmichund; 50 bales wool, Govindjee Toolseedass; 29 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co; 80 bales wool, Liladhur Govindjee; 37 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 25 bales wool, Mootee Jaithanee.

For London.

Travancore s—6 cases shawls, Moorlidhur Mohunlall; 2 boxes gold bars, valued at Rs. 3,07,200, The Agra Bank; 2 boxes gold bars, and 4 boxes silver coins, The C M Bank of I L and China.

Khedive s—155 cwts coffee, Dawoodbhoy Hassum; 18 cases fishmaws, 7 bales skins, and 8 bales hides, Allarukhia Sazoo; 20 bales hides, Fuckeer Mahomed Munjee; 9 bales hides, Ebram Abdoola; 50 bales hides, Khanmahomed Nensee; 67½ cwts coffee, Hajee Essa; 9 bales hides, A R Ahmed; 23 bales hides, V Vully.

For Calcutta.

Scottish Chief—2 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmidass.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi s—400 baskets onions, Husson Khojbhoy; 4 cases sharkfins, Wookerda Courjee; 10 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 15 bales twist, Wai Kee; 17 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed; 25½ chests opium, Tata; 135 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 11 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmall and Co; 12½ chests opium, S N Talatee; 142 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 1 chests opium, Hazareemull Goormookroy; 18 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 5 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 5 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

For Shanghai.

Zambesi s—9 chests opium, Roognath Jugnath; 10 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR VENICE.
536 China (s), Alderton—Mails, 15th October.

FOR LONDON via CANAL.
149 Ajax (s), Kidd—(put in this harbour for repair, shaft broken.
2092 Khedive (s), Stewart—Mails, 8th October.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.
1342 Trinacria (s), Hutchinson—W. and A. Graham & C.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1359 Beann Uamha, Thompson—Ewart Latham & Co.
1490 Desdemona, Towell—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1526 Fanny Tucker, Roberts—Farnham & Co.
1431 Garibaldi, Thacker—Farnham & Co.
1356 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltberg—The Captain.
1167 Howden, Nicholson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1273 Jane Law, MacFarlane—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1023 Knight Templar (s), Henderson.
1198 Lady Lycett (s), Eratt—M. Nusserwanjee.
1428 Moryshire, Dawson—W and A Graham & Co.
1287 Nearchus, Baxter—Farnham & Co.
1242 Saratoga, Kendall—Farnham & Co.
658 Scottish Chief, Clasper—Soares & Co.
1074 Standard (s), Lyon.
2098 White Star, Funnell—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
863 Craigforth (s), Farmer.
999 Remington, Munro—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR PENANG.
309 Marie Alfred, Leclere.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1403 Tanjore (s), Fentiman—P. & O. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Khalifa.

FOR RANGOON.
1162 St. James, Smith.

FOR MOULMEIN.
999 A Mackenzie, Homewood.
1218 Excelsior, Joslin.
1224 Greenock, Slater—The Captain.
1359 Niagara, Pickard—The Captain.

FOR DUNKIRK.
936 Whitehall, Geach—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
1627 City of Limerick (s), Lochead—(Put in harbour for repair.)
1720 Gwalior (s), Babot—Mails, 16th Oct.
1540 Zambesi (s), Symons—Mails, 2nd October.

FOR FALMOUTH.
1080 Glenavon, Smith, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MALDIVE.
74 Sallamutty, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.
130 Arrow (s), Allen.
990 Border Chieftain(s), Nicol—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1242 Carradale, McDiarmid—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1257 Cassarea, DeGruchy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1242 Cervin (s), Taylor—The Captain.
1285 Eblana, Leven.
1253 Golconda (s), Seaton—P. and O. Co.
1272 Grecian, Constance—The Captain.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Mann.
1499 Isaac Reed, Coley.
1429 Inspector, Erskine—The Captain.
1070 Mary P. Kitchen, Hughes—Owen and Okell.
948 Marian Moore, Spence.
1120 Orissa (s), Seaton—P. & O. Co.
1184 Prince Rupert, Wade—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1189 Seaforth, Woodward—The Captain.
1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham &

COUNTRY TRADERS.
534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
310 Fathe Sultan, Nacoda.
99 Futtay Islam, Nacoda.
130 Hercules (s), Allen.
2800 Hugh Rose (s), Nacoda.
155 Kowsta Roodin, Nacoda.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
88 Vestal, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
597 Amberwich, Stiffee.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defen
1060 Dalhousie, Elton.
107 Magdala (s, 4.
462 Bifleman, Clayton.
468 Teaser, Wodehouse.
1080 Vestal, Selby.
2503 Undaunted (s), 31, Brent—Flagship.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 28.

Maxwell, Capt, Bengal 54th Regt, to join, from England.

September 29.

Stopford, Capt, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Rajkot.

September 30.

Hickson, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Mhow.
House, Capt, Bengal staff Corps, on leave, from Australia.
Bell, Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt, on duty, from Poona.
Larminie, Capt, Madras R E, on leave, from Madras.
Hayes, Capt, Bengal 35th Regt, N I, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—September 30.

Pottinger, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, to Poona.

October 1.

Prendargast, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, to Aden.
Baker, Major, Bengal Unattached on promotion, to England.
Colledge, Capt, Bengal C I Horse, on medical cert fic te, to England.
Kelly, Lieut, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Leckie, Surg, Bombay A M D, on leave, to England.
House, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Dinapore.
Larminie, Capt, Madras R E, on leave, to England.
Fry, Surg Major, Madras. M D, on sick leave, to England.
Sturt, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Morris, Col, Bombay 15th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Ahmednuggur.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Sept. 29.)

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Colonel J Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, from the 16th instant.

Captain E W C H Miller, Assistant Commissioner is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Mandla, during the absence on leave of Colonel Ashburner, or until further orders.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Sept. 27.)

Mr F L Bayley is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and posted to the Rawalpindi district.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mr F Orchard to be an Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and is posted to the Umballa district.

Mr W Bean, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Umballa to the Rawalpindi district.

Mr G W Vyse, Executive Engineer, is allowed six months' special leave.

Mr L F McLean, Assistant Engineer, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 29.)

Mr H G Battten, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Kumaun, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner during the absence on leave of Captain G E Reade.

With effect from the 16th June, 1877, the date of the death of Lieutenant Colonel H A Prinsep—Major C R Matthews, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 1st class, to be confirmed in that class; and Major R Annesley, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, 2 nd class, to be confirmed in that class.

Mr Boys to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade and Captain Grigg as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Mr MacMahon to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade, vice Captain Noble, on leave.

Mr Crawford to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st grade, and Mr Redfern as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Mr Wood to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st grade, ann Captain Forbes as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd grade.

Captain A C Toker, Cantonment Magistrate, 2nd class, to be Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, but to continue to officiate at Ranikhet.

Mr R Dease, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, his passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 30th September 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·841
Temperature of the Air	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·871
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	76·11
General Direction of wind	SSW, S, SW, W, WNW, N, ENE E, WNW, ESE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	192
Fall of Rain	1·41
Total fall during month	6·60
„ „ „ year	63·50
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st	0·02

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.........7th, 2h. 49·5 a. m.
First Quarter ....14th 8h. 33·5 a. m.
Full Moon.........22nd, 0h. 22·0 p. m.
Last Quarter.........29th, 7h. 12·3 p. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Oct.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 2	English mail expected..	5 52	5 46	7 9 m 7 9 a	1 24 a
Wed. 3	......	5 52	5 46	8 23 m 8 45 a	1 33 m 2 46 a
Th. 4	......	5 53	5 45	9 16 m 9 40 a	2 50 m 3 35 a
Fri. 5	......	5 53	5 44	9 56 m 10 26 a	3 43 m 4 14 a
Sat. 6	......	5 53	5 43	10 32 m 11 8 a	4 27 m 4 49 a
Sun. 7	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity	5 53	5 42	11 9 m 11 51 a	5 10 m 5 27 a
Mon. 8	......	5 54	5 41	11 45 m ...	5 51 m 6 3 a

For Sale at this Office.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

No. I.

COLOURED MAP OF TURKEY IN EUROPE WITH BESSARABIA.

Size 20½ by 13½ inch.

Price—MOUNTED ON CLOTH, RUPEE 1-6, WITH ROLLERS, Rs. 1-8.

No. II.

MAP OF TURKEY IN ASIA.

Size 23½ by 16 inch.

Price—To Subscribers to this Journal	Rs. 0	4
To Non-Subscribers	1	0
Mounted on Cloth	8 As. extra.	
„ „ with Rollers	10 „	

Subscribers are entitled to have one Copy only of this Map at 4 annas.

⁂ It will prevent possible mistakes, if, in ordering one or other of our War Maps, the order specifies them as No. I. or No. II.

BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

The HOURS for DRILL in the Fort will be altered as follows, commencing on WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd instant:—

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, } 6-30 A.M. | TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, } 5-15 P.M.

By Order,
T. DUNNE, Lieut. and Adjutant.

October 1, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two Rs. The announcement must be authenticated.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—September 28th, at Northwick Hall, Worcester, the wife of Captain Fred. Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

STRANACK—October 1st, at Middle Colaba, the wife of F. D. Stranack, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SPITTA—September at Lahore, the wife of C. H. Spitta, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON—September 25th, at Shahdara, Agnes Ellen, the beloved wife of Henry Johnson, Esq., Executive Engineer, Punjab N. S. Railway, aged 28.

LEONARD—September 23rd, at Shemogah, from typhoid fever, James, youngest son of the late Mr. Thos. Leonard, of Bangalore, aged 11 years and 10 months.

MEIKLEJOHN—September 26th, at Kurrachee, Matilda, the beloved wife of Mr. W. Meiklejohn, in her 48th year.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1877.

The Famine in the Bombay Presidency is drawing to a close. Colonel Merriman's Weekly Statement, which we publish this morning, is the first in which the Bombay Government has permitted itself to speak with cheerfulness of the intelligence from the various districts in the Deccan as very satisfactory; and an attentive study of the detailed statement will show that this term has not been used heedlessly, but is fully justified by the actual state of affairs. Almost everywhere throughout the area afflicted by the Famine of last year the crops are now doing well; and, though the want of cattle and the destitute condition of a large portion of the population must have reduced the quantity of land in cultivation, at least for the *kharif* harvest which will be ready for cutting by the end of this month, it seems to be the general opinion that the productiveness of the crops will be above the average, owing possibly to the fact that the soil has lain fallow for a season. In Sholapore particularly, where it will be seen that the rainfall has been up to the average, there is, we are assured, a fair prospect of a better harvest than has been seen in that Collectorate for the last ten years. The reports from other parts of the Presidency, in which there was no drought last year, are also good, with the single exception of Guzerat, in which more rain is wanted; and in the Concan especially the appearance of the rice crop is magnificent. In fact, but for the apprehensions excited by the Famine of last year, the present agricultural prospects of Western India would be considered to be most favourable. What remains, then, for the Bombay Government to deal with is merely the residuum—a large one, no doubt—of a famine already overcome. There are a multitude of able-bodied men who have fallen into the habit of dependence on the State or have become otherwise unsettled in their ways of life, and besides there are many thousands of women and young children who are in the receipt of charitable relief, and who, if cast adrift hurriedly, will, it may be feared, have no choice but to perish or become professional beggars. A considerable reduction is shown this week in the number of people employed on public works; and, if allowance be made for those engaged on the Dhond and Munmar Railway, which can hardly be called a relief work now as a large proportion of the labourers on it are doing piece work, it will be seen that this section of the Famine administration has now been brought within manageable dimensions, and it will go on improving rapidly week by week as prices fall. By the end of November, in fact, there should cease to be any occasion for returns of the number of able-bodied men supported by the State. It will be a far more perplexing task for the Government to know how to dispose of the women and children, and especially of the young children who are orphans; and we are afraid it will be a long time before the State can relieve itself of the maintenance of these helpless victims of the Famine.

The Statement shows that there has been a very large falling off in the importations of grain into the Famine districts of Bombay; and probably a similar report has been made from Madras, in which Presidency also prospects are much brighter. This cessation in the flow of the grain traffic into the Deccan and Southern India no doubt accounts for the gratifying announcement made by Mr. Conder, the Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, in yesterday's paper, that the railway has been at last allowed by Government to discontinue the unfair and mischievous practice of refusing to book any grain except for stations beyond Poona. Henceforth, it seems, the railway will resume the old custom of booking grain to any station. The exception is still maintained that absolute preference is to be given to produce booked for stations in the Famine districts, and Mr. Conder only pledges himself to forward "limited quantities," whatever that may mean, of grain and seed intended for other stations; but half a loaf is better than no bread, and to have the chance of using a Bombay railway for the purpose of bringing down grain to Bombay is so great a boon to merchants whose business has been for several months as completely destroyed by Sir Richard Temple's seizure of the railways as if Bombay had been placed in a state of siege, that we have no doubt they will thank His Excellency on bended knees for graciously condescending to grant them this concession. We are afraid, however, that the concession is not made out of consideration for the merchants, but only because the railway authorities have taken alarm at the prospect of being left without any grain traffic at all if the line is kept for the exclusive benefit of a population already amply supplied with food. In any case, the concession comes too late to atone for the mischief that has been done, and the arbitrary and unwise restriction placed by the Government on freedom of trade will remain an ineffaceable blot on Sir Richard Temple's Famine administration. We say on Sir Richard Temple's, because the present Governor of Bombay has shown in this matter, as with regard to the question of break of gauge, that he considers he has no right to have an independent policy but must be a mere Lieutenant of the Government of India. No doubt, there are advantages in the uniformity of policy and rigidity of discipline which characterize the new Imperial *régime* in India; but people in Bombay cannot affect to rejoice over administrative changes which have abolished the freedom of criticism and action on which former Governors of Bombay prided themselves, and they may even regret the loss of rulers who, if they sometimes hurt the dignity of the Government of India by questioning the wisdom of acts of Imperial policy, were always the staunch and zealous defenders of the rights and interests of this Presidency.

We understand that it is contemplated by Government to construct a deep-water jetty in Kurrachee harbour, somewhere at Keamaree, near the railway jetty, which will enable vessels of any size to unload alongside, and will necessarily be a very costly affair. It is desirable that a project of this sort should be duly ventilated and discussed, and we wish to offer some remarks on the subject as our contribution. The island of Keamaree, as is well known to all who have been to Kurrachee, is separated from Kurrachee by an extensive tidal marsh, over which have been erected two causeways—one, which carries a branch of the Sind Railway, by which the railway station is reached, after a circuitous route of about seven or eight miles; and a second, known as the "Napier mole," which is about two miles long and enters Kurrachee at the Custom House, which stands at the other end of the causeway close to the so-called "native jetty." Ships of large burden can at present lie close off Keamaree, and a new channel is in course of formation (by scour) up to the Custom House or native jetty which even now admits large sea-going native craft, and, it may be hoped, will ere long also admit moderate sized ships and steamers. As regards landing goods or shipping cargo at Kurrachee, we believe we are correct in stating that *all* goods are landed and shipped at the jetty near the Custom House, and none at Keamaree (with the exceptions to be noted presently). The reason is obvious; goods are now put into cargo-boats alongside the ship, taken straight to the Custom House jetty, and thence in carts, a distance not exceeding a mile, to the various godowns, &c., of the merchants. If landed at Keamaree, they would, at present, still have to be put in boats alongside, landed, and either sent at least three miles by cart up the Napier mole, or else sent by rail, and carted again from the Kurrachee railway station.

The exceptions referred to are cargo for Government or the railway company. This is, we believe, all landed at Keamaree. There is an obvious propriety in this, in the case of stores for the Indus Valley Railway, or beer, &c. for the Punjab, which can be sent on direct up-country to Kotree. But we have never quite understood why Government stores for Kurrachee should be landed and shipped at Keamaree, unless it is because there is a commissariat pier there, and because it is considered desirable to give the stately commissariat bullocks, which are to be seen solemnly wending their way up and down the Napier mole, a little wholesome exercise.

We may note that the supply of material for the I. V. S. Railway, which now causes liveliness at Keamaree jetty, is only a temporary affair. This being so, it seems natural to ask, *what* the object of the proposed pier is? Is it intended to divert *all* goods traffic from the present Custom House jetty, lately built at such enormous expense and so admirably adapted for its purpose? It cannot be required for the Government porter, or for the supply of stores for the railway and flotilla. The only probable solution which occurs to us is that it may be intended to be used for the landing of troops and military stores on a large scale for direct passage to the frontier. If so—and this is considered sufficiently important—we do not wish to set up our judgment against that of our rulers.

But, if it is for the benefit of the mercantile interests of the place, we venture to think it is a step in the wrong direction altogether; and that the money would be much better spent in deepening and improving the channel up to the Custom House jetty. Of course, in an engineering point of view it will be a success. We may trust the able engineers who have brought the gigantic harbour works to such a successful conclusion for *that*, but we should like to know what the merchants interested in the trade of the place think of it. Have they been consulted? We would invite discussion under this head and may ourselves revert to the subject hereafter. We are glad to hear that some steps are being taken for the defence of this important port at last, and hope to hear that forts for the reception of the guns lately sent up are soon to be commenced.

A NEW INVENTION—THE PARSEE CRICKETER OF THE PERIOD.

The Parsee is essentially an imitative animal. Where the European leads, the Parsee follows. His imitation of European vices we shall say nothing about; but as for European games, the Parsee has picked them up as patly as if he were to the manner born. Wanderers over the maidan of an evening may see groups of men sitting on the grass with a lamp in the centre of them, and making mild betting and much noise over a simplified version of whist. When the Gymkhana men set football agoing, Parsee lads looked on from a distance and studied the game. After a time they got an old Zoroastrian speckled hat stuffed with sawdust and kicked it about until they had gained sufficient practice to entitle them to purchase a proper ball. Then they played night after night on the Esplanade, according to the rules of "Mr. Rugby," and the newspapers were favoured with many an amusing account of the way in which the bold and warlike Rustomjee made a noble run, or how Cursetjee, emulating Sir Richard Temple's wonderful bird the Semurg, collared the leathern sphere and flew with it right over the goal—such is the modern version of ancient Persian metaphor. When some young European athletes practised on the wooden horse or the horizontal bar at the Gymkhana, a Parsee chiel was taking notes, and in due time there came forth a warning that the Parsee youth could "show his valours" on these instruments of power quite as bravely as Englishmen. Parsee Gymkhanas were started, and many a time and oft has young Dinbaee been privileged to see some hitherto inglorious Rustom twirling his manly figure over trapezes or taking the elongated leap. We remember hearing through the Guzerathee papers of a Parsee who had leaped seven feet high, and we envied him an agility which has been denied to the sons of every nation that ever existed. Parsees have not taken to archery, though they have admirable natural gifts for pulling the long bow. But what the Parsee of the period has most shone in is cricket. There he disports himself like the veritable son of an ancient nation of heroes. He bats, bowls, fields, and talks professional cricket slang with a facility that does him credit. To see a Parsee in his glory you must see him play cricket. Speak about Europeans displaying their valours after you have seen a Parsee cricketer proceeding to the wickets and taking "block" and you are an eccentric being! The European may have taught the Parsee cricket originally, but the Parsee can teach him cricket more original still. A few months ago there were rumours abroad that a Parsee team were about to proceed from Bombay to play the All England Eleven and a few other trifling elevens of that description. Those who had heard vague rumours of Parsee graces trembled for the result. As for ourselves, albeit admitting that most of the Parsee cricketers were what is technically "dark horses," we were almost calmed with an obscure hope that even if the Parsees went to England to enchant the world with noble cricket at Lords, the event might not be totally disastrous to the reputation of the cricketers of the old country. We even indulged the belief in a remote way that even against a corps of Muggletonians, where the bowler puts the ball for five minutes up to his eye before delivering it at the head of his opponent, the Parsee eleven might get badly beaten. As a commercial speculation, we admit, a Parsee eleven in England might pay very well; but then they would have to dress strictly after the manner of their race. Even the wild Red Indians brought over to England from Canada to play Lacrosse would have been melancholy failures if they had abandoned their feathers and mocassins and played in tight-fitting tweed trousers and patent leather boots. In like manner, Parsee cricketers would prove failures if they did not adhere to their traditional costumes. Let them play in their long speckled hat—(very like an English "chimney-pot" with a portion of the back and the whole of the rim sliced off)—let them wear only their gorgeous silk trousers and their muslin overskirts, and let them renounce the knowledge of all languages but Guzerathee, and then they may "draw" a great English crowd to see and perhaps admire them; but if they were to appear on the ground at Lords dressed very like Europeans, speaking tolerably good English, and playing very ordinary cricket withal, why, then, they would soon prove to be failures even as a commercial speculation. English people like shows; they do not like mock-turtle when they have to pay for the real thing. Parsees playing in England with patent leather boots, elaborate shirt fronts, and flannel trousers, smoking cheroots, drinking pegs, and talking such good English as "dammy, what beastly luck, Pestonjee," would be mock-turtle—no mistake about it.

Yet although a Parsee eleven in England could scarcely be anything to be dreaded much even opposed to the All Muggletonians aforementioned, they are by no means to be despised upon their native heath. A few weeks ago the Parsees challenged a Gymkhana eleven, and although beaten, they were by no means defeated disgracefully. Immediately afterwards they challenged and beat a team chosen from the 66th Regiment. Yesterday, they gained one more victory over a good European eleven, as will be seen from particulars published elsewhere. We fancy that the European eleven commenced by despising their antagonists—which always is a mistake. We will not go the length of saying that the Parsees played good cricket. They did not play all the balls as they ought to have been played scientifically; but nevertheless, they hit hard; and with good luck, this is a winning game, no matter whether a ball struck to square leg should have been played forward-off, or whether a good cut was really converted into a drive to mid-on. Looking at the Parsee cricket team that yesterday defeated Colonel Fellows and his merry men, one would not have thought they had a chance, and some amusement was snatched out of the costumes and styles of the different Parsee players. Most of the men went in to the wickets as if they had just pulled their shirts out of their trousers and had forgotten to thrust them back again out of sight; and many, who had white handkerchiefs tied round their heads, looked like men who were going to be executed and had just had the white caps adjusted previous to the final act. Some, again, were "got up" in thorough European style, with flannel trousers, knickerbockers, brown heather stockings, and natty wideawakes. A London newspaper recently published a picture of a Parsee cricket player, and made him look like a Bengalee coolie, destitute of any dress but the cool and useful though scanty langootee of the country. The artist should have been on the Gymkhana cricket ground yesterday and he would have received some surprising examples of what a Parsee cricketer looks like when he is playing proudly before an admiring group of compatriots. He might have studied with advantage all phases of sporting Young Parseedom, from the round-shouldered gentleman with a white handkerchief tied round his head and partly over his face, a white gauze shirt hanging loosely over his manly torso, and another white muslin shirt dropping gracefully from his waist to his knees, where it met the pads beneath, to the well-pleased little man with the black straw hat and the flannel pantaloons. He might also have taken notice of the crowd of Parsees,—men, women, and children—who, *sub tegmine fagi* and huge blue oilskin umbrellas, yelled with delight when a fast ball on the wicket was fortuitously "snicked" away in the slips for two or three, or when another player presented his stomach to the bowler and at the expense of a slight concussion in the vicinity of his sacred thread managed to save alike his bails and his reputation. In fact, the whole scene, in its way, was unique. Even the way in which some exhausted Parsee player called for water, and boldly swaggered, like another swart Achilles, to the centre of the field, where, after placing his bat between his legs, he put himself into a position appropriate to the task of placing a gigantic silver claret-jug to his lips, and made all the Parsee females perforce cast loving looks upon him out of their splendid dark eyes, would have been a study to an admirer of humanity. When the game was won by the Parsees, there was a cry of exultation from the native crowd squatting beneath the banians, showing how many there understood the game; and in an abstract kind of way, the English players should have been delighted to think that the noble game of their country had found so many devotees and admirers even in Bombay. We are afraid, however, that the said Europeans had no room for admiration either in the abstract or the concrete. They rushed off, when the rain came on, to the bar, where from the depths of many a tumbler came forth muttered growls about "beastly luck." The Parsees were lucky undoubtedly. They "spooned" good balls just out of the reach of cover-point, or snicked balls into the "slips" too fast for the fielders to catch them; but nevertheless, give them their due, they are not to be despised by any ordinary European team in India. With luck such as they enjoyed yesterday they would always be difficult to beat; and as luck is never absent from cricket, any team playing the Parsees should never let a chance pass. The Parsees may not play a scientific game, but they play a hitting game, and in this they are aided by such natural gifts as considerable agility and quick, sharp eyesight. In short, the Parsee cricketers are not to be despised; therefore, we say *verbum sap.* to all European elevens who may venture to try conclusions with these swarthy imitators of the best of England's out-door sports.

DEPARTURE OF SIR WILLIAM MEREWETHER.

The esteem in which Sir William Merewether, late Commissioner in Sind, is held in and out of the Service was manifested in the large and select gathering of officials and others at the Apollo Bunder, on the occasion of his embarkation for the mail steamer last evening. "He has been most popular among all classes in Sind," was the remark made by a military officer present at the bunder, "and his departure is a great loss to the country"—a remark which, we think, must be endorsed by all who have come into contact with Sir William, or know anything of his character. A detachment of the 20th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under the command of Lieutenant Stevenson, furnished a guard of honour at the bunder, while the band of the Marine Battalion played at the newly-erected stand above the refreshment rooms. A small body of native police was also present to preserve order among the carriages that came to the bunder. Scarlet cloth was spread on the ground at the bunder head, and all along the stone steps, down to the level of the Government steam barge that was kept ready, under the immediate orders of Captain Carew, Superintendent of Marine, to take Sir William on board the mail steamer. Among those present at the bunder to wish godspeed to the departing Commissioner were Sir Charles Staveley—who had returned to land a short time previously after paying a return visit to Admiral Corbett on board the Undaunted—General Aitchison, Commanding the Garrison, Captain Braine, Major Sexton, Colonel Mignon, Captain Carew, Captain Searle, Colonel Baker, Colonel Carnegie, Major Perreau, Captain Morland, Sir Frank Souter, Captain Portman, Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Green, Mr. Justice Kemball, the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Messrs. F. F. Arbuthnot, J. H. Grant, T. M. Filgate, C. Chapman, F. D. Parker, H. Cleveland, G. A. Kittredge, Mr Mackenzie, Under-Secretary to Government, Messrs. R. H. Vincent, P. Ryan, J. F. Spencer, and others. Soon after 5-45 p.m., Sir William Merewether, accompanied by Mr. Justice Melvill—at whose bungalow he had been staying since his arrival in Bombay—drove up to the bunder, when the guard of honour presented arms. Advancing to the bunder head, Sir William shook hands with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Aitchison, the Chief Justice, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Vincent, Sir Frank Souter, and nearly all the gentlemen who had assembled to bid him farewell. As Sir William descended the steps, three cheers were given for him at the instance of Mr. Justice Bayley, which were followed by one cheer more given at the instance of Mr. Arbuthnot, Collector of Bombay. It was well nigh dark when Sir William got into the Government barge, which at once steamed away, having also on board of her Mr. Justice Melvill, Sir Charles Sargent, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Filgate, who accompanied the retiring Commissioner to the mail steamer,—Captain Searle taking the start of the barge in his own small boat, and leading all the way to the mail steamer. A salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery, and another by the Undaunted as the barge passed by—the yards of the man-of-war being manned. Admiral Corbett went on board the mail steamer from the Undaunted to say farewell to Sir William.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Few thinking people can say that the agitation in Bengal against the excessive freedom of the native press is premature; but many, very many, deplore that the attack, just though it be, should have commenced in that province. People are so uncharitable, and some of them have long memories. They say that private weaknesses *might* kindle a desire to stifle free expression of opinion in the public prints, black or white. None who watch the career of public men with interest will forget what was written in a missionary paper, called the *Lucknow Witness*, last year, but should the paragraph have escaped his lynx-eye, here it is:—

> "It is believed that the next turn of the political wheel will put at the head of affairs in Bengal a person whose name suggests the purity of man before the fall, but whose character unfortunately illustrates the corruption which followed that event. It is to be hoped that the belief is ill-founded, or that the calamity may be averted, but it is to be feared that the prestige of high connexions will not only magnify small abilities and meagre merits into decent dimensions, but also make profligacy of life respectable enough for high office. Possibly the infliction of this moral incubus upon us is not to be avoided. But it might be asked, what have the people done to deserve that this plague should be let loose upon them? Calcutta has had her share of this curse. It is a nameless evil, and, like Daniel's nameless beast, is more terrible than all the rest."

This is in a *white* paper, and the indigenous editor, rejoicing in a language of which the wealth of "Billingsgate" is not to be matched in the habitable globe, has probably expressed the same sentiments in flowers of speech current at his own nightly tobacco party. Suppress the intoxicating glory of native verbiage in the matter of *treason* by all means, but let us do it with white bosoms.

Putting aside private pique—patriotism, do you say?—observant sojourners in this land who watched events on the frontier some years back and happened to have read a pretty little poem published at the Bentinck Press, Calcutta, and called "Bhootano," will laugh at you.

THE BEE.

TREES, FORESTS, AND RAINFALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have read with much pleasure to myself the interesting and instructive discussion in your paper upon the subject of "trees, forests, and rainfall." I think the following extract from a published letter to Sir Roderick Murchison, President of the Geographical Society, written by Sir William Denison, K.C.B., in 1864 when Governor of Madras, may have some interest for your readers:—

> "I have been discussing a question relative to the action of forests upon the rainfall, with reference to the very dry character of a great part of our plain country, and have arrived at the conclusion *that the Government ought to take energetic action to remedy a state of things which has a most injurious effect upon our agriculture.* I think I must have mentioned to you the curious fact, that the south-west monsoon—that is, the rainy part of it stops at a specific line in the middle of a plain, which line is marked by the existence of jungle on the rainy side, while the dry side is bare of trees. I at first attributed the presence of trees to the rain, but I am now disposed to look upon the jungle as the cause of the rain, not the effect of it; for I have been told that, just in proportion as the belt of jungle is cut away, so does the line of rain retreat. When one comes to consider this, the reason is plain enough; the cleared ground is exposed to the action of a vertical sun at the solstice, and a heated stream of air ascends from it, converting the rain into vapour, which is carried off by the prevailing winds, and falls into the Bay of Bengal. The desolation of a great part of the East, Palestine, Edom, Assyria, &c., may, I think, be traced to the causes which are now in operation in India, and which I wish to neutralise.
>
> "Colenso insists upon the existing state of the Sinaitic desert as a proof that the Israelites could not have passed through it, could not have found fuel, &c; but, in truth, the existing denuded condition of the country, coupled with the fact that there is evidence of the action of torrents, where there is now hardly a dribble, is the best possible proof of the correctness of the story of the exodus. The wood required for the use of a couple of million of people during a period of nearly forty years would have covered the flanks of the mountains, and have been used without stint. That there was wood we know, that there is none we know; where there was wood there was rain, where no wood exists there is no rain. A proper consideration of meteorological phenomena will afford an explanation of many of the anomalies which puzzle us when we view them with reference only to the existing state of things."

Here we find that the Governor of Madras in 1864 considered that the Government ought to take energetic action to remedy a state of things which injuriously affects our agriculture. The natural question then arises—Who is the Government? The Government is the public acting in their corporate capacity, and hence it is so highly desirable that those of the Public who understand this highly important question should publicly discuss it, and thus place it before the bar of public opinion.

Poona, Sept. 28. A.

THE BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF "ANNA FUND."

Captain G. W. Oldham, R. E., W. E. Gordon, Esq. Treasurers. Mr. W. Boyd, Secretary.

The following amounts have been received up to date on account of the above Fund:—

Form No.		Rs.	a.	p.
	Previously acknowledged...	2,023	13	4
65	Nusserwanjee Manockjee (4th instalment)	5	0	0
111	Port Trust Office per C. Ainsworth	24	5	0
196	G. A. Jacob	110	0	0
143	Grand Arsenal	106	3	0
	Gt. Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.	101	8	0
117	H. M.'s Dockyard	51	14	0
	Mrs. Drury	10	0	0
15	Army Clothing Dept. per Col. J. Thacker	60	4	0
	Richardson and Co., Byculla	40	4	0
165	Boiler Shop G. I. P. Railway, Byculla	30	12	0
164	Smith Shop do. do.	35	0	0
187	Traffic Manager's Office, G. I. P. Railway	5	9	0
22	B. B. and C. I. Office	7	3	0
	Miss D. Smith	13	8	0
180	S. B. M.	4	0	0
166	Erecting Shop G. I. P. Railway, Byculla	41	8	0
213	General Workshop, H. M.'s Mint	4	9	0
	Total......Rs.	2,712	4	4

Heads of offices and establishments, and the directors and managers of mills, banks, &c., are kindly requested to arrange to have small contributions collected on the voluntary principle, and to send the aggregate receipts direct to the Bank of Bombay, to the credit of "Bombay Famine Relief Anna Fund Account." Collecting papers may be obtained from W. H. Booker, 27, Meadow Street, Fort.

Operating members of the Fund will please expedite delivery of receipts as a 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, instalment as the case may be without waiting for a maximum.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The rain still keeps off, not a cloud is now visible; the air is calm, still, and clear, as usual after the close of the monsoon, with this difference, that the nights are colder, and the days under the direct rays of the sun hotter and drier than we generally experience at the close of September. The price of all food grains and of cotton is now very high, and we fear will be still higher. The bunnias buy all the grain that comes into the open market at once, and store it in some secret place, afterwards dole it out in small quantities to purchasers, as though they had but a small stock, even refusing to sell large quantities at a time. Thus distress is already felt amongst the poorer classes, and such of our servants whose pay is small. A fact significant of the times is, that the hill people from the surrounding districts, who are in the habit of bringing the produce of their lands into Simla to sell, have long since ceased to do so, as far as regards food grains. Now they merely bring vegetables, such as cannot be stored, to barter for the coarse cloths, salt, and other articles not to be had in their own country. There is still, notwithstanding the large exports which have taken place, plenty of grain in the Punjab—food enough for all the inhabitants for more than a year; but it is in the hands of a few, rich speculators having bought up all they could lay their hands on, so if there is a famine here it will be not for want of food, but owing to the greed of the speculators, who should be *made* to forego their profits—profits wrung from the necessities of their poorer fellow inhabitants. Some travellers from Lahore report the country between that city and Umballa to be in parts quite flooded, yet in Lahore itself no rain has fallen.

The 10th annual Arts Exhibition was opened on the 20th inst. by Sir Clive Bayley, who made a very short extempore speech. Sir C. Bayley's voice is not very strong, so that not a single word could be heard except by those standing within a few paces of him. It was simply impossible, therefore, for a reporter to catch a single syllable. The honorary secretary, therefore, took it upon himself to send the speech to some few favourite papers, for I see it published in the Lahore and Allahabad papers. Outsiders had no chance of hearing, or even procuring, the data on which the speech must have been founded. The Exhibition itself has not given as much satisfaction as in former years. There is a great paucity of good, nay of pictures, of even beyond mediocre talent. Many of the names of those who have hitherto sent the labours of their pencil and brush are absent from the list of artists exhibiting. Those who have taken their place are new to us, and from what I can judge, they are new in the field, some never having thought themselves capable before this of producing a picture worthy of being shown in public. There is one exception to this criticism, and the fact I have stated. The lady who has gained the society's first prize for oil painting, Mrs. Tytler, is exhibiting for the first time, and has given us proof of possessing a talent for figure painting, which has scarcely ever been seen in India—certainly never been surpassed in this country. The picture is called "The Day Dream." A lovely young woman, of the kind not too delicate for every day wear, the face so like her own daughter to be recognized as a portrait, is sitting with a chubby babe asleep in her arms. She is not contemplating the child, but with soft earnest eyes, and mouth in sweet repose gazing into the future, eyes full of intelligence and thought. It is all so perfectly natural, not in the least ideal, round firm looking flesh and blood, requiring but the breath in the nostrils, to make it a living form, which might step out of the frame and speak to us. Colonel Baigrie, whom we have just learnt with much sorrow has passed away from us, sent but two pictures from his clever and facile pen. One "A quiet corner," scene a tropical forest, with a pool of water in the midst, lit by the gorgeous sun of India; the life in it, a royal tiger, gazing with sleepy maternal eyes on her two cubs leisurely lopping the water. The second—and this arrived too late to be included in the list of the pictures—a glorious view of the peak, almost the loftiest spot on the surface of our earth, *Kundimjinga*, and the snows surrounding this monarch of the Himalayas, as seen from Darjeeling. In the foreground is the almost tropical luxuriant vegetation of that part of this mountain range. In the mid-distance are bare looking hills, with the purple haze hanging round them, belonging almost exclusively to mountain scenery, the whole crowned by the lofty glistening peaks of the snow world. Often have I seen the counterpart of this picture, all but the tropical vegetation, from many a turn in the road leading into the interior of this mountain land. There is no doubt this picture would have had the prize—the Viceroy's—for the best water colour awarded it, had it arrived in time, for Major Ayrton Pullan's picture, also a mountain scene, "The Girinar Mountain," which has won it, though well worked and highly finished, is tame beside this magnificent landscape of Colonel Baigrie's, and one feels the more tender towards it, knowing that the hand whose cunning wielded the brush, and the mind whose exquisite appreciation of the glories of Nature guided the pencil, can never more give us evidence of his glorious gift. Sir Richard Temple contributes but one picture from his clever pencil, a water colour drawing of the hills on the borders of Thibet, which is of course most excellent, as all that emanates from his hands. Some eight or ten portrait sketches of the notabilities, who are to appear in the great historical picture of Mr. Val Prinsep, of the Imperial Delhi Assemblage, are exhibited in a room by themselves. These are for the most part quite incomplete, though the faces seem to be highly finished. I instantly recognized the portrait of one—the Rajah of Bhurtpore—who is now in Simla, and the others are all, I believe, faithful portraits. Amongst the sketches are two of nautch girls. In what part of the grand picture, when brought together as a whole, these are to appear, I cannot quite understand. I do not profess to be a critic on "art," but I have given a few ideas regarding this year's Exhibition which are so obvious to all, that you need have no fear that my few observations will be gainsayed. Before closing the subject, I must make one remark that the good points in many an excellent picture, by being hung in a dark corner over a window, or with the full blaze of the light reflected from the ground on it, were lost, and caused many a pang to the artists, who had fondly hoped to have had the creations of their brains placed in a better position. Till we have a good gallery in which these exhibitions can be held, this complaint will ever and most justly be made. There are several Rajahs in Simla now—indeed it is becoming quite an institution for Native Chiefs to pay the hills a visit each year.

Our horticultural show, which was to have been held on the 29th of this month, is postponed till May next. The extreme dryness of the weather has prevented the flowers from coming to their wonted perfection; the few that are good have been lent to Mrs. Egerton for the grand fancy ball which comes off to-night, and will superbly decorate the ball-room. Upwards of 400 invitations have been issued. It is expected that this entertainment will far surpass anything of the kind ever given in Simla. The Viceroy has hastened his movements back to the hills on purpose to be present. He arrived at Kalka yesterday, having done the journey between Umballa and Kalka in two hours and a half, the distance being 38 miles—almost railway speed. His Excellency was expected at 3 p. m., but it is 5 o'clock and yet he has not arrived. The people are waiting at the saluting battery ready to welcome him back with a thundering salute, but there is a delay. I will keep this open to the last moment to report his arrival.

Post Script.—The Viceroy just arrived, 6 p. m., under the usual salute of 31 guns. His Excellency is looking very well, though fatigued with his long and hot journey. A good deal of anxiety has been felt at the delay of three hours which has occurred in the arrival of His Excellency.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Travancore, Captain W. Barratt, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr Lindsley, Mrs R Curtis, Mr W Setty Mrs Brice and two infants, Mr W Barff, Mr G Heron, Lieut Sturt.

For Brindisi—A gentleman, Sir William Herschel, Mr Kennedy.

For Venice—Capt Larminie, Mr A Ahmed.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Mofussil Company, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company in Elphinstone Circle, on Saturday last. In the absence of the chairman, Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Mr. T. H. Moore was voted to the chair. The advertisement calling the meeting was read, and the accounts, printed statements of which had been circulated to the shareholders, were laid before the meeting. Mr. Shapurjee Jeewajee, a shareholder asked some questions on points connected with items in the accounts, which were fully explained by the chairman.

At the request of some of the shareholders, the resignation sent in by Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhoy, a director, was read to the meeting. Mr. Motiram gave certain reasons for resigning, and with regard to them long and satisfactory explanations were given by the chairman and other directors. The following resolutions were then carried, all of them unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Mr. Kessowjee Naik, that the report of the directors, which has been circulated amongst the shareholders, with balance sheet and statement of accounts for the year ending 30th June 1877, be approved and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, and seconded by Mr. Tribhoovandass Nathoobhoy, that a dividend of Rs. 40 per share be declared payable to the shareholders whose names stood on the register on the 29th September 1877, on and after the 8th October 1877.

Proposed by Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee, and seconded by Mr Nowrojee Cowasjee, that the appointment of Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, as a director made by the board, be sanctioned.

Proposed by Mr. D. Macfadyen, and seconded by Mr. Nursey Kessowjee, that Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Manockial Goculdass, and seconded by Mr. Shapoorjee Jeewajee, that Messrs. Sadanund Balcrishna and Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee be appointed auditors for the year commencing 1st July 1877, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each.

Proposed by Mr. Kessowjee Naik, and seconded by Mr. Javer Damodher, that Mr. Nowrojee Jehangheer Gamadia be elected a director of the company

Proposed by Mr. Bhicajee Nowrojee Pallonjee, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Jehangheer Gamadia, that the appointment of Mr. T. H. Moore as a director of the company made by the directors of the company on the 6th January 1877, be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. Manockial Goculdass, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Jehangheer Gamadia, that the thanks of the shareholders are due to Mr. Kessowjee Naik and Mr. Motiram Bhaghubhoy, for their services as directors of the company.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

BELLARY, OCT. 1.

Three engines and several waggons were smashed on the G. I. P. Railway line yesterday, by a collision between Sholapore and Raichore. Five persons are seriously injured. There was a collision on the Madras line to-day with the Mail train. No one killed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, OCT. 1.

The Porte has refused to grant permission to the Russians to transport timber across the Danube for the ostensible purpose of building hospitals.

MOVEMENT IN TRANSYLVANIA.

A seizure of arms has taken place in Transylvania, which were destined for the irruption of a force of 4,000 men over the mountains to destroy the Jassy line of railway and thus cut the line of communication. Klapka has disavowed any connection with the movement, which, he says, he deprecates.

THE SCHIPKA PASS.

Suleiman Pasha telegraphs, that owing to a bombardment on three sides, the Russian positions in the Schipka Pass are becomig critical.

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue for the quarter shows a decrease of £110,000.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, SEPT. 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Bombay, left here to-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 29, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers	5⅛
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-9
per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ per cent. do.	82¼
5½ per cent. do.	89¼
3 per cent. Consols for accoun	95⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	105¼
Bar Silver	55 3.16.

About £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival.—Australia.

Departures.—Nellie Martin and Castalia.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	1st—12-20 p.m.	0 35
„ Turkey (do.) ..	1st— 8-45 p.m.	4 32
„ Suez (do.) ..	1st— 2-45 p.m.	0 51
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (do.) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	1st—12-30 p.m.	0 0
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect) ..	nil.	nil.
„ Singapore (do.) ..	1st—6-20 p.m.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	6	12	0	2
„ Galle...one in	11	22	0	0
„ Kurrachee ..	0	30	0	1
„ Madras	1	34	0	31

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Monday, Oct. 1, up to 6 a.m.	1 41	0 81	0 68
Previously registered	62 9	51 13	62 20
Total up to date	63 50	51 94	62 88
Total for the year 1876	50 3	53 78	58 93

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 5 16d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9 11-16d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 11-16d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 11-16 to ⅜d.	„

WE regret to learn that the Bishop's state of health is still critical, and that yesterday morning the symptoms were again very unfavourable, though the patient rallied in the afternoon.

IT is likely that His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla about the first week in November for Rajpootana, probably visiting Alwar, Jaipur, Ajmir, and Bhurtpur. He will probably reach Calcutta early in December.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Sholapore :—"The G. I. P. Railway took to demolishing some stock yesterday (Saturday). An engine driver went to sleep, and ran gaily on until he met another train. Result—three engines and a dozen trucks (not East Indian ones, I hope) broken up into old iron and match wood, a horse killed, several Europeans and natives more or less injured, and the sleepy driver done up."

WE have been favoured with the following telegram, dated Broach, yesterday :—"No more rain; weather unsettled. Unless rain falls, crop prospects very unfavourable."

OUR correspondent at Aurangabad, under date the 26th ult., writes as follows : "We have had of late only one good downpour of rain, and even this the selfish bunnias groaned over. Dark clouds keep hovering about, and yet our anxious hopes are frustrated. At Jaulna, only 40 miles from here, rain is said to have fallen copiously. Prices of articles for food are still very high here, the result being starvation, leading to begging and pilfering. The total rainfall here to end of July is 10·20 inches, for August and up to date 1·79 inches, making a total fall of only 11·99 inches during the year."

SIR CHARLES STAVELEY paid a return visit yesterday afternoon to Admiral Corbett on board the flag-ship Undaunted, which fired a salute of fifteen guns on His Excellency's arrival and at his leaving for the bunder.

THE following letter from Mr. Boehm, the sculptor, who has executed the statue of the Prince of Wales for Sir Albert Sassoon, has been sent to the *Statesman* for publication :—

MARIENBAD, BOHEMIA, Aug. 28th, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 21st instant has only just reached me, and in reply I beg to say that the statue for Bombay is just being moulded at the Foundry of Messrs. Young and Co., Pimlico. As this will be a long process, I fear that the casting cannot take place till the beginning of 1878, that is about January next year, and I shall be very glad if you can be present with the family of Sir Albert Sassoon when the metal is turned on. In fact, as soon as anything of that which is all in sand and underground now, is visible, I shall be happy to inform you and invite you to see it. The plaster model will go to the Indian Court in the Paris Exhibition next year. The relievos are not yet quite finished.—Yours very truly,

J. E. BOEHM.

WE hear that it is probable that there will be a Durbar of Chiefs of Hill States at Simla about the 24th inst. His Highness Maharaja of Bhurtpore has been received by His Excellency the Viceroy.

ACCORDING to present arrangements, it is probable that the Government offices at Simla will be closed about the end of October for the annual return to Calcutta.

THE condition of the Agra division and its prospects are related in the following letter :—"Agra is, I fear, the worst of the districts of this division. We have not had three inches of rain. Our *kurreef* return of food grains has been calculated to be 2 per cent. of the ordinary out-turn. It is a sickening sight to ride for miles and not see a green thing. I think we have plenty of grain, and the daily return, since trade set in from the east, is nearly 20,000 maunds; one-fifth of this may be re-exported. Prices have been down to 10 seers, but are now better. The people are wonderfully good and patient; these with cattle search for pasture at Gungapar—here we have none, it is our chief want. Many of the poorer classes have left their homes; about 600 daily pass through Agra. Some works have been commenced, but the difficulty will be to find sufficiently large works to employ them in their thousands. I do not see that we can now hope for rain, and without it, we must have large numbers on our hands. At present it is difficult to say what numbers can be employed, and probably many thousands will have to be employed on large works in other parts of the provinces. It will be difficult to do all we ought to do, and yet guard against the demoralisation of the poor. I am afraid we are in for a very bad time. I believe our grain stores to be very large, but we cannot vouch for more than 21½ lakhs of maund

OWING to the dearth of forage, the horses of the 13th Hussars at Lucknow have "gone to grass" at Seetapur, in charge of a number of the men and a considerable complement of native attendants in the shape of syces, &c. Similarly, too, the Native Cavalry horses have gone to graze in the jungles of Bharaich and Gondah. The horses of the Artillery continue at Lucknow, as there are objections of a military nature to the Cantonment being entirely denuded of all its horse flesh.

MR. WINGATE, Famine Secretary for Mysore, in his Statement regarding the condition of that Province for the week ending Sept. 15, says :—During the past week the weather has continued to be very favourable, frequent showers alternating with sunshine; and wherever there are crops in the ground they have benefited materially. Irrigated ragi, javari, and bajra have been harvested, and this has had some effect on the market; price of bajra falling in the Kolar District from 10 to 14 seers, and in Chitaldroog to 8 seers. In the Western Districts dry ragi has also been cut. The land is also being actively ploughed for the rabi crops, and late ragi and gram have been sown: the ragi sown at the end of August, and the rice irrigated from the tanks and from the Cauvery channels are flourishing. Grass is abundant and the cattle are getting into fair condition. There is, however, one tract which has not shared in the general improvement, *viz.*, the eastern portion of the Hassan, Kadur, and Shimoga Districts, and the western part of Chitaldroog, the tract which skirts the base of the western ghats and the malnad taluks, and which the clouds have passed over without rain. The crops sown are reported to be withered or withering here; whereas everywhere else those that had not absolutely perished have revived and are doing well. All petty works have been stopped, and labour concentrated on large works, and there is already a satisfactory decrease in the numbers both of labourers employed and of persons receiving charitable relief.

BABU JANOKI NATH REY, who was lately sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by the Calcutta High Court, had been put to the task of breaking stones, but he was soon after admitted to the Jail Hospital with a severe pain in his stomach, on which a thick coating of iodine was applied.

WE regret to read in the Resolution on Mr. Peacock's report on the cyclone of last October, that "in Backergunge, with the honorable exceptions of Nawab Ahsanoolah, Baboo Mohini Mohun Das, Rajendro Chunder Roy, and Doorga Mohun Das, not a single zemindar took the smallest interest in his tenantry or did anything material to assist them after the cyclone. Few of the talookdars or haoladars have done anything to help the distressed peasantry."

AN accident is reported at the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta. The Professor of Chemistry was experimenting with a jar containing hydrogen, when the vessel burst with a loud explosion, and two students were severely wounded.

THE Darjeeling paper says, that a native girl of about fourteen was arraigned before the District and Sessions Judge charged with having murdered an infant about ten months old, apparently for the sake of a couple of bracelets which the unfortunate infant had on, and the aggregate value of which could not have exceeded four rupees. The mother of the murdered child is employed on the Singtam estate, and it appears that she was out at work, having the child with her, when the prisoner took charge of it, and during the mother's absence she deliberately murdered the child and hid the bracelets. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge.

THE result of the enquiry at Rangoon into the grounding of the s. s. Mecca off the Krishna Shoal has been to acquit Mr. Kearns, the second officer, who was placed on his trial, of all blame.

THE Maharaja of Cashmere is reported to have commenced manufacturing Martini Henry rifles at Srinagar, and to intend arming one of his infantry regiments with them.

A GOOD story is told about an amusing passage-of-arms which lately took place at the Calcutta High Court between Mr. Justice Macpherson (whose temper was not invariably angelic) and a learned counsel, hailing from the Emerald Isle, and remarkable for persistency and *sang froid*. He was irritating the Judge a good deal, and at last got rather a sharp answer to some part of his argument. Nothing daunted, he laid down his brief, and posing in a theatrical attitude, said :—"Strike, my Lord, but hear me!" "I shall neither strike nor hear you, Mr.——" was the immediate rejoinder, and Mr.—— had to retire without the satisfaction he wanted.

DURING a recent trip to Perak by the Hon. Mr. Douglas, Colonial Secretary, Singapore, he kept a diary, in which he entered some matters relating to his intercourse with the natives. The diary is published in a Singapore paper, one entry in which will create some little sensation. It is that in which Mr. Douglas narrates how he was told by the natives, now that they are free to speak (by the recent deportation of chiefs concerned in Mr. Birch's murder), that Sir William Jervois and his party were within a hair's breadth of being massacred, or at any rate attacked, on their visit to Blanja in 1875. If, we are told, Sultan Abdullah's cowardly heart had not failed him during the interview—if he had had the courage simply to lift his hand to his head, which was the signal for sudden attack carefully arranged beforehand—or if from mere accident he had done so, the whole party, taken by utter surprise and unarmed, would probably have been massacred. This revelation has occasioned a difficulty. The presentation of swords of honour to five Native Chiefs was recommended by Sir William Jervois in April last year, for their services throughout the Perak campaign, but the presentation has been delayed, professedly pending the arrival of Sir William Robinson, the new Governor, but really it is surmised for another reason. One of the Chiefs is Syed Mashor, whose services are as undeniable as his pluck and resolution, but who, with Rajah Mahmood, was concerned in the *Pluto* and *Rinaldo* business in 1870, was the heart and soul of the Salangore troubles, and who was chosen by the Perak chiefs, and who agreed, to murder Sir William Jervois, who in ignorance, of course, of all this recommended him for this special mark of honour from the Queen.

WOMEN know a point more than the Devil, the Italian proverb says. We (*Indian Daily News*) gather from the last *Calcutta Gazette* that some of the Mahomedans who live in the Dacca division are of the same opinion, for some of them, being asked why they did not register their marriages, according to the provisions of an Act lately devised for that purpose, replied that they did not do so because amongst other secondary reasons "they knew, and so did the women, that if a marriage was once registered, it was irrevocable, at least so far as the wife was concerned, as she had no power of divorce, and if she ever afterwards had occasion to repent of her marriage, or fell in love with another, and wanted to run away, she could not hope to be free *simply as now by denying the marriage*, but in order to get rid of the husband, she must do away with him altogether. Cautious husbands would therefore act wisely in not removing all element of doubt from their marriage, and refrain from tempting the wife to strong measures." We do not of course agree with the opinions of these simple children of nature; but it seems not altogether improbable that they knew a point or two more about human nature than the English lawyers who make English laws for Indian people.

A CURATE in charge of a parish in his diocese having refused to church a woman because she was a Dissenter, the Bishop of Lincoln writes :—"I do not doubt that in this, as in other respects, you have acted conscientiously. Let me also assure you that I agree with you in thinking that wilful schism is sinful; and that while we take care to speak the truth in love, and that while we do not deny that it may please God to elicit some good from the evil of schism, yet it is our duty not to encourage or recognize the ministrations of those who take upon themselves the office of dispensing the Word and Sacrament without a lawful commission, and who draw people away from the Church and disturb her peace and impair her efficiency by setting up rival communions in a parish. But the case is very different with the majority of our Dissenting brethren in the diocese. Their dissent is rather a thing of circumstance than of principle. It has arisen in a great degree from the failings and shortcomings of Churchmen, both clergy and laity. We ourselves are mainly responsible for it, and most of our Dissenters are united with the Church in more important and more numerous points than they are separated from it. They are, in fact, to be regarded by us as members (though in some respects as imperfect and erring members) of the Church. They have the same Bible as we have. They join willingly with us in public prayer in our churches, especially where the clergyman of the parish is faithful, wise, zealous, and charitable. They often communicate with us at the Lord's table. They come to church to be married; their wives (as was the case with your parishioner) come to us to be churched. They bring their friends and relatives to our churchyards to be buried. In all these respects they are not Dissenters but Church people, and they ought to be treated by us as such with earnest prayer to Almighty God that as they are one with us in so many things, so they may be in all things perfectly united with us and that they with us and we with them may with one mind and one mouth glorify Him. I am of opinion, therefore, that the woman who came to church to return thanks to God for her safe delivery from the pain and peril of childbirth, and to avail herself of the prayers and benediction of the Church, ought not to have been repelled, but to have been gladly welcomed by you and to have been churched; and I desire that whenever any such case may occur you should use it as an occasion for the exercise of Christian charity and for spiritual edification."

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATEMENT No. XLV. regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, for the nine days ending 29th September 1877.

Districts.	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles.	Population of District.	Affected Population.	Average daily number of people employed. During the week ending 15th Sept.	Average daily number of people employed. During the week ending 22nd Sept.	Percentage of population of District.	Grants.	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. Ordinary Prices.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the past week.	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs. per Rupee. During the present week.	Average Rain-fall of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rain-fall during the past season of all the Talukas.	Average Rain-fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports. §
Khandesh ...	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	8,605	8,072	·78	Rs. 3,76,787	Rs. 2,73,282	Jowari 56 Bajri ..54	17 17	17 16¾	24·94	14·40	18·23
Nasik ...	8,118	2,000	7,89,852	2,50,000	6,153	6,161	·84	5,05,310	3,53,399	Jowari 51 Bajri ..47	.. ..	16 15¼	35·29	27·65	19·79
Ahmednagar ...	6,647	5,650	7,73,908	6,77,376	*26,049	*33,287	4·30	15,94,036	7,54,050	Jowari 76 Bajri ..68	15¼ 13¾	15 14¼	24·80	10·65	12·88
Poona ...	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	26,397	25,450	2·80	15,85,340	11,76,058	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	13¾ 14	16¼ 15	30·60	20·76	17·93
Sholapore ...	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	14,260	13,131	1·82	35,23,692	17,11,537	Jowari 68 Bajri ..60	12½ ..	13½ 10	25·21	8·11	23·77
Sattara ...	4,988	2,882	10,64,002	4,61,000	17,153	16,704	1·56	11,74,876	10,17,171	Jowari .39 Bajri... 35	12¼ 12½	15 15½	54·60	25·43	31·20
Kaladgi ...	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	†87,919	‡61,060	7·48	30,46,024	21,35,563	Jowari 56 Bajri ..76	9½ 9½	10½ 10	22·43	6·13	12·91
Belgaum ...	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	*5,01,000	21,688	22,444	2·39	12,23,281	9,01,416	Jowari ...43	12	15	30·48	21·34	24·88
Dharwar ...	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	33,410	32,607	3·31	13,27,574	11,27,929	Jowari...43	10½†	12	26·39	13·81	16·09
Total	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992	2,41,314	2,18,916	2·74	1,44,16,910	94,50,404						

* These figures include all the labourers upon the Dhond-Manmad Railway, a large number of whom are not relief but ordinary labourers.

† These figures relate to some period between 8th and 15th, the information not tallying with the weeks.

‡ These figures are for the week ending 15th.

§ For details and dates see table appended.

COLLECTORS' REPORTS BY TELEGRAM, DATED 20TH TO 29TH SEPTEMBER 1877.

KHANDESH.—The crops are generally fair, but more rain is much required. There has been a fair fall in Nizampur and 1 inch in Chalisgaon: elsewhere only occasional showers. The unusual heat continues. 7 deaths from cholera.

NASIK.—Rain variable, but from 2½ inches to more than 1 inch almost everywhere, but much more is wanted to make rabi sowing general. The bajri is much improved, and general prospects are better. More rain at Nasik on the 27th. 48 deaths from cholera.

AHMEDNAGAR.—Rain has fallen in all the talukas, but more is wanted in parts of Kopargaon, Akola and Sangamner. The kharif crops are doing well, and sowing of rabi progresses. People are emigrating from Akola. 25 deaths from cholera. Latest telegrams: more rain in the north-west.

POONA.—In consequence of the long drought the kharif crops in all the talukas, except Indapur, suffered severely, but the recent rain has been of great benefit, and those which had not actually withered will probably revive, and will at least yield fodder. The sowing of rabi has commenced in all talukas. About 7 deaths from cholera.

SHOLAPUR.—The general condition of the crops has not been reported. 7 deaths from cholera.

SATARA.—Good rain has fallen througouht the district. The crops are fair, and prospects much improved. 6 deaths from cholera.

KALADGI.—The kharif crops are thriving, and rabi sowing is progressing. Green grass generally procurable. 13 deaths from cholera.

BELGAUM.—About 2 or 3 inches of rain everywhere except Gokak. Crops are doing well. Grain supply sufficient. 2 deaths from cholera.

DHARWAR.—Rainfall general and abundant. Kharif crops everywhere promising. Rabi sowing in full progress. Migration westward ceasing. Importation checked by local stocks coming to market.

The week's telegraphic news regarding agricultural prospects is very satisfactory, as it shows that rain has begun to fall in all the districts where it was specially needed. The kharif crops continue to improve, and the sowing of winter crops is more general.

Prices also—with the sole exception of Khandesh where there is a very slight rise, but where prices are still lower than in any other affected district—show a steady improvement.

The number of people upon relief works is, according to the latest information, less by 22,398 than the number reported last week. The only district in which there is any substantial increase is Ahmednagar, and the increase there is on the railway works. These works cannot now be held to be purely relief works, as, in order to complete the railway as soon as possible, the system of piece-work and petty contracts has been introduced, and persons not in need of relief are attracted to, and engaged upon, the work. In future Statements the number of ordinary labourers, and that of labourers really employed on the railway as a means of relief, will be shown separately.

The number of deaths from cholera is again fewer than in the preceding week.

Weekly written reports received since the issue of the last Statement bring the detailed information concerning the different Collectorates, some to the 15th and others to the 22nd instant. A table showing the rainfall and the prices of staple grains as ascertained from these reports is appended. The account of the agricultural prospects generally continues favourable, except in Nasik and the north-west of Ahmednagar. The kharif crops have much improved in Nasik and Poona, but more rain is wanted to make the sowing of rabi general in these districts. Similar improvement has not taken place in the worst talukas of Ahmednagar; and, though some rain has been reported by telegraph since the date of the written report, even the latest information shows that much more rain is still wanted in parts of Kopargaon, Akola, and Sangamner.

The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 8th September, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last Statement, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 88,347 to 91,170, while the number of children under 7 years of age has decreased from 82,033 to 71,838. The number of people charitably relieved was 36·36 per cent. of the number of labourers upon Relief Works during the same week.

Districts.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Average number of persons relieved during the week.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Expenditure during the week.	Collectors' Discretionary Grant. Total Expenditure up to date.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Average number of children, and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Expenditure during the week.	Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No. 312 C. W.—1116, of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works. Total Expenditure up to date.
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Khandesh	*410	*265	2,007	2,747	309	3,240
Nasik	146	72	1,683	3,243	477	17,581
Ahmednagar	2,353	1,025	35,320	10,752	1,381	36,905
Poona	30,849	20,001	1,69,878	9,856	1,381	56,545
Sholapur	15,997	10,412	1,21,370	4,228	707	41,970
Satara	*11,175	5,595	67,340	3,675	622	43,752
Kaladgi	*16,998	*12,559	1,40,406	*23,383	*5,070	*78,231
Belgaum	*10,646	8,863	1,06,996	6,998	1,115	20,718
Dharwar	2,478	2,870	51,770	8,855	1,644	28,955
Kanara	117	161	5,564	†	†	1,526
Ratnagiri	3	2	429	147	17	435
Total	91,170	61,835	7,02,671	71,838	12,703	3,29,843

* Collectors' returns incomplete.

† No expenditure has been incurred by the Collector or the Executive Engineer.

Tables A. and B. are brought up to the week ending 15th instant. The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 1,89,773, and on works under Civil Agency 22,913. The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus risen during the week from 9·6 to 10·7 per cent. of the whole number employed. The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs. 94,50,404, which with the expenditure of Rs. 1,08,224 upon works in Rutnagiri and Kanara, and Rs. 7,02,671 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs. 1,02,61,299.

Maps are not sent with this Summary.

From the appended table showing the condition of the affected Native States it will be seen that some improvement has taken place in Kollapur, the Southern Maratha States, Akalkote, Jath and Sawant Wari, and in all these States, except Jath, prices have fallen. In Sawanur more rain is urgently needed. Phaltan shows no improvement. No report has been received from Pant Pratinidhi.

During the week ending 22nd instant, 708 tons of food grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha Ports, and 4,533 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhosawal-Nassik lines, making a total of 5,241 tons for the week. This is less by 2,146 tons than the importations of the previous week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 22nd September 1877 to the Southern Maratha Ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 22nd September was 410,893 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1876	In Jan., Feb. & Mar. 1877	In April & May 1877.	In June 1877.	In July 1877.	In August 1877.	In Sept. up to 22nd	TOTAL.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Ports	44,215	46,332	50,056	4,491	857	15,204	3,166	164,321
South-Eastern line, from Poona, to Sholapur.	67,195	41,708	25,450	20,348	20,484	21,506	12,709	209,400
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik.	12,829	7,471	3,567	2,014	1,524	8,043	1,724	37,172
Total...	124239	95,511	79,073	26,853	22,865	44,753	17,599	410,893

There has been a net decrease of 22,950 in the number of people upon relief works, and a decrease of 10,195 in the number of young children. There has on the other hand, been an increase of 2,823 in the number of people upon charitable relief.

The improvement in the general situation is more marked, but the prices, though somewhat easier, still press severely upon the poorer classes.

C. J. MERRIMAN, Colonel, R. E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE acknowledges, with thanks, the receipt of Rs. 20 from a Parsee gentleman in the Punch Mahals for the benefit of the people in the relief camp at Sion, Bombay.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Charles Hawkins and Thomas Sulivan, of the British ship Desdemona, were yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to one week's hard labour each in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

TROOPS FOR ADEN.—Yesterday afternoon H. M. S. Dalhousie, Captain Elton, left Bombay for Aden with three batteries of Royal Artillery, seven officers, and 47 followers and their families. There was a report that Sir Charles Staveley was to leave for Aden by this steamer, but it was unfounded.

HIGH COURT.—The New Civil Procedure Code came into operation yesterday. The courts did not sit after luncheon, as the judges were engaged in chambers during the afternoon framing a new set of rules under the new Code. The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Green, and Mr. Justice Kemball were present.

THEFT AT MURREE BREWERY.—A notice is placarded in the office of the Commissioner of Police at Mazagon, signed by Mr. H. Whymper, managing brewer of the Murree Brewery Company, to the effect that certain currency notes had been stolen from the said Company's office, and that a reward of ten per cent. of the value of each note will be paid for any recovered. The numbers of each of the notes appears in the notice placarded as stated above.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED FORGER.—George Ranson, a European, late guard in the E. I. Railway, was arrested at Sholapore on a Magistrate's warrant issued at Allahabad on a charge of forgery and the abetment of the said offence, and was forwarded to Bombay. The prisoner was brought here on Sunday by rail, escorted by the Mofussil Police, and forwarded to Allahabad in charge of Mr. Constable Munday by the train that left on Sunday evening.

A SUMMARY SUIT.—At the High Court yesterday, a summary suit was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, in which Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. sued Dadabhoy Rustomjee Appoo and others to recover the amount due on four bills of exchange accepted by the defendants, who trade in Bombay and elsewhere under the name and style of Jeewanjee Edujee and Co. Mr. J. E. Bodger, a partner in the plaintiff's firm, proved the claim. The bills were drawn for wines and spirits supplied to the defendants, but had been dishonoured. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared for the plaintiffs, and said he elected at present to proceed against the first defendant only, as the second and third defendants were not in Bombay, but were, it was stated, at Indore. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,885, with interest, and Rs. 300 costs, against the first defendant. The further hearing against the other defendants was postponed.

A FRACAS.—A gang of sixteen Hindoos and one Mahomedan were charged yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being members of an unlawful assembly and committing an affray on the 29th ult. The prisoners, it appears, have no regular occupation, but they have formed themselves into a confederacy to speculate on the fluctuation in the rainfall. On the day in question, between the hours of 9 and 10 p.m., shortly after the heavy downpour of rain on that night, a row ensued amongst them on the Mombadavie Tank Road, when they used sticks and other weapons. The Police were soon summoned, and Mr. Sweeney, the Police Inspector of that section, accompanied by a small body of men, rushed in amongst the crowd which then numbered four or five hundred men, and arrested the ringleaders with some few others numbering about seventeen persons. The row, it appears, originated in consequence of certain monies having been made away with by some of the confederacy. The prisoners were all adjudged guilty—three were fined Rs. 25 each, eight Rs. 20 each, one was fined Rs. 15, another Rs. 10, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Military Hospital at Colaba on view of the body of James Fraser. Deceased was about 28 years of age, a gunner in the Royal Artillery. It appears that deceased was one of a number of artillerymen who arrived at the Boree Bunder Station from Deolali about 1 p.m. on Thursday last. On their arrival the men were at work for about three-quarters of an hour unloading kit from the train, and packing it in carts. Major Pritchard, who was in charge of the men, then ordered them to fall in and they were marched to Colaba. On the way, while passing the Parsee sanatarium, deceased was seen to stagger, when he was ordered to be carried into the shade, and water was freely poured on his head. He soon, however, became insensible, when he was put into a buggy and forwarded on to the Station Hospital, where he expired immediately after his arrival. It appears that two other men asked to be allowed to fall out during the march to Colaba, but the deceased made no complaint. He is said to have been a healthy man, and sober and steady. The jury returned the following verdict, "That the death of the deceased was caused by heat apoplexy."

MR. DORABJEE PUDUMJEE carried off three honours at the Poona Rifle Meeting—the Southern India medal, the 2nd Presidency Championship, and the 2nd Northern India medal.

DEATH OF TATIASAHIB.—Mr. Mahadewrow Nilkunt *alias* Tatiasahib died at Poona on Thursday last from fever. He was one of the Sirdars in the Deccan, and only eighteen years of age, and was recently married.

MR. W. TRANT, the adviser of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants at Bombay, has preferred a claim against the Bombay District management for Rs. 900, for acting as their vice-chairman.

IN exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV. of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Excellency the Governor of Bombay is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Province of Sind, and also to extend Act X. of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure), to the Province of Sind, except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said Province.

NOWSAREE.—A deputation consisting of some respectable gentlemen from Nowsaree waited upon Sir Mahadeva Rao, when he was recently on a tour at Nowsaree, with the object of representing to him the very disadvantageous circumstances under which the school and dispensary were labouring for want of pecuniary aid, and soliciting some support from the State for these institutions. Sir Mahadeva Rao promised to take the subject into immediate consideration, and to adopt such measures as would tend to ameliorate the condition of the institutions. But the people say they have been greatly disappointed because so long a time has elapsed without any aid coming from the Gaekwar, and because it has been recently declared that the members of the managing committee at Bombay are going to wind up the institutions very shortly if no timely aid is rendered by the Gaekwar.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY ON THE GIRGAUM ROAD.—Yesterday, at noon, a deputation consisting of Captain Oldham, R. E., Messrs. Damodur Pandurang, D. F. Cama, Bomanjee M. Punthakee, C. M. Setna, Sudanund Balkrishna and others, waited upon Mr. J. H. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and presented a petition signed by about 1,400 people, urging the necessity of constructing tramways on the Girgaum main road. A few months ago, a representation was made to the Commissioner to the effect that tramways on that road were objectionable on various grounds, and the Town Council consequently disapproved of the project. The present application is more numerously signed and by all classes of the residents of that district, than the one against the project. Mr. Grant has promised to lay the matter before the Town Council this afternoon.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHOOBHOY AS A LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLOR.—The *Gazette* has allowed an impudent attack to be made in its columns on Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy as a Legislative Councillor. It has been stated that Sir Mangaldas while in Council only repeated what was said in the *Indu Prakash* or put into his mouth by "his Parsee private secretary who was Secretary also at that time of the Bombay Association." The latter statement has been disavowed by one of the parties concerned, and we would leave the other people concerned to square their account with the maker of these statements. But supposing what Sir Mangaldas said in the Council was just the same, or nearly the same, that appeared in the *Indu Prakash*, or what was held by his friends, is it any evidence to say that Sir Mangaldas did not pronounce his own opinions in the Council or faithfully represent the native public? Whatever the shortcomings of the gentleman, he did, we think, fairly represent the native public opinion of the time.—*Native Opinion.*

"NATIVE OPINION" ON THE BRUTAL EUROPEANS.—*Native Opinion* publishes an article (which it takes care to say is communicated) on the proposed Masters and Servants Act. We extract the following abuse of the brutal European :—"We do not flatter ourselves that the Master and Servants Act will effect what the Indian Penal Code and the Viceroy's famous minute have failed to do. We do not expect that the condition of native servants will be improved or that English masters will be curbed of their lawless conduct towards their servants, by any law or regulation, as long as English offenders are to be judged by English magistrates only. In spite of all that they preach us about the civilized and humanized Englishman and his moral superiority over the Pagan Hindoo, we beg leave to say that the Anglo-Indians are often times governed by strong race prejudices, much stronger than what the heathens of India themselves [illegible]. Thrown in to a foreign country [illegible] every point, where for each white face of their country men they see two thousand niggers, they naturally hold by each other and are guided more often by race-feelings than by the demands of justice. Whatever laws may provide, it is the magistrate's privilege to believe or to disbelieve; and no law can prevent him from believing one witness rather than another. This opens an easy way to avoid any amount of stringent law and legislation. Under these circumstances, can the native servant count upon the sections of Acts as bulwarks of his safety? No! His only safety is in the mercy of his master."

THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTE.—We understand Government has made a grant of land to the directors of the Alexandra Institution for the erection of a new school house. During the Prince of Wales' stay in this city, the indefatigable Mr. Manekji Cursetji set on foot a subscription to provide funds for erecting the new building, and about nine thousand rupees were then promised. At this stage also Sir Cowasji Jehangir offered to subscribe twenty thousand rupees, on condition, it is said, that Government gave an equal sum. It was afterwards ascertained, however, that Government could not just then give away so large a sum owing to the pressure of the famine outlay. Sir Cowasji Jehangir, accordingly, withheld his subscription, and we are anxious to know where the funds are to come from, though Government have presented the directors with a piece of ground. The nine thousand rupees subscribed were simply on paper, and so far as we are aware the matter has unfortunately progressed no further.—*Indian Spectator.*

HOW NATIVES LOOK AT IT.—The ready respect with which white-skinned humanity in pantaloons is treated by the natives is sometimes highly comical. The *Dnyan Prakash*, of Poona, mentions an instance of submissiveness on the part of a sovereign Prince to a personage, who shines by borrowed lustre, in tones of great bitterness. This exhibition of weakness cannot be less painful to high-minded Englishmen than it is to natives themselves, and we verily believe that the souls of Shivaji and Aurungzebe felt unmeasured indignation at the sight of a native Prince rising from his seat to receive an English officer. His Highness the Maharaja of Kolapore held a durbar, some time ago, in honour of the visit of Sir Richard Temple to that province. As expected, the darbar was attended by high officials and low, in fact from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the subordinate native officials of Kolapore. His Highness the Maharaja was of course sitting with his august guest; and the demands of ceremony and political etiquette had been almost met, when the arrival of an officer was announced. At the sight of the *Saheb* the young Maharaja rose from his seat; and this made it obligatory on all the other attendants at the darbar, Sir Richard included, to be on their legs till the *saheb* found time to take a chair, and the Maharaja to resume his own seat. The spectacle of a scion of a family who traced their descent to the Sun himself, and who considered themselves highly condescending when they acknowledged by a shake of the head or a waive of the hand, the lowly homage of high-spirited and loyal chiefs, leaving his seat to greet a subordinate officer, and helplessly remaining on his legs till that officer chooses to seat himself, must be as embarrassing as it is ludicrous. Sir Richard Temple evidently thought so, and on resuming his seat, quietly asked the Maharaja whatever could have induced him to be so offensively expressive of his devotion to the Empress of India. All that His Excellency could draw out of the poor young Prince was, that he was instructed to be as polite and attentive to each and all Europeans he saw; and that what he did then was nothing extraordinary, but what he had been doing long since. We cannot say in what spirit Sir Richard received this explanation; but we know he could not have been quite satisfied with it. We might reasonably expect that Sir Richard will see the expediency of immediately putting down this official arrogance. It is sufficiently degrading, we presume, that an English officer should always watch the movements of a native darbar, and that each step that the native Prince takes should be regulated by a representative of the Paramount Power, generally too zealous by half.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE WEATHER IN POONA.—We have had our share of rain during the past week. It has rained more or less heavily every evening, accompanied by vivid lightning and thunder. We have a good prospect now before us. A gentleman, who arrived by the mail train on Saturday night, tells us that the country below the Ghauts presents its usual appearance—sheets of water, and fields of which only the tops of the rice stalks are visible. Above the Ghauts the crops look very well. From Kirjut there was rain falling almost the whole way into Poona, and above the Ghauts a great deal of distant and continuous lightning was visible. Certainly the future prospects of the country, judging from present appearances, are not those of another year of famine.—*Deccan Herald.*

COLLISION NEAR SHOLAPORE.—It seems that the delay in the arrival of the mail train on Saturday was owing to a collision between two goods trains near the first station on this side of Sholapore. The line was blocked up by the *debris* of the wagons, and had to be cleared before the train could leave Sholapore. It seems as if the train of goods traffic was really too heavy for the capabilities of the working strength of the railway, and that the proverb "the more haste the worse speed" is to be realized in railway traffic as in everything else. The delays by the accidents which are now occurring on a railway which was distinguished in former days by its safety, are likely to do away with the gain which was expected to accrue from the multiplying of trains. Our respected contemporary, the *Bombay Gazette*, is likely to prove a true prophet after all.—*Id.*

CRICKET.

BOMBAY vs. MOFUSSIL.

THIS match was continued on Saturday. The previous day, when the stumps were drawn, the Bombayites had scored 18 towards their second innings without losing a wicket. On Saturday, however, the Mofussilites seemed in better form, and they got rid of their opponents for a total of 64. Read's bowling was very effective, and he was credited with seven wickets. The fielding was much better than on Friday. The Mofussil commenced their second innings, wanting 121 runs to get to win. When the adjournment for tiffin took place Hamilton and Balfour had run up the score to 38 against the bowling of Wyer and Michael, without a wicket being lost, and they seemed both well set. After tiffin, however, Lang went on in place of Michael, and his bowling, though rather wild, proved very destructive; he took seven wickets at the cost for 27 runs off the bat and 7 wides. In his last over, he bowled four wides, and Michael took his place and disposed of the two remaining wickets without a run being added to the score, Bombay winning a very exciting match by 11 runs. Besides Hamilton and Balfour, Dr. Maule and Col. Fellows each played a very good useful innings, the former for 24 (not out) and the Colonel for 31. Scores :—

BOMBAY.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Tennent	b Banister	27	b Challenor	3
Wyer	b Maitland	38	c Maitland, b Read	9
Mackenzie	b Banister	3	c Thackwell, b Read	5
Harrison	b Banister	4	b Read	12
N. R. Oliver	l b w, b Banister	3	c Banister, b Read	6
Capt. Caldecott	b Maitland	9	c Maule, b Read	2
Moore	b Banister	1	c Hamilton, b Read	1
Stewart	not out	10	run out	14
Lang	b Maitland	1	not out	0
C. R. Michael	b Banister	8	b Challenor	0
Chalmers	b Maitland	7	b Read	2
Byes, 2; leg-bye, 1; wides 9		12	B. 1, l-b, 2, w. 7	10
		123		64

MOFUSSIL.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Challenor	b Michael	2	not out	0
Balfour	b Wyer	2	c Sub. b Lang	16
Col. Fellows	b Michael	1	b Lang	31
Tipping	b Wyer	1	b Wyer	1
Hamilton	b Wyer	19	b Lang	20
Banister	b Wyer	0	b Wyer	0
Thackwell	c Lang, b Michael	18	c and b Lang	0
Dr. Maule	not out	8	c Wyer, b Lang	24
Stopford	c Moore b Michael	0	b Michael	0
Read	c Tennent, b Michael	0	c Sub. b Lang	6
Maitland	c Caldecott b Michael	2	b Michael	1
Byes, 10; leg byes, 2; wides, 2		14	B. 1, l-b, 2, w. 7	10
Total		67		109

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wides.	Wickets.
Tipping	7	22	0	0	0
Challenor	5	8	0	6	0
Banister	20	39	2	2	6
Maitland	19·3	45	5	1	4

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wides.	Wickets.
Hamilton	3	9	1	2	0
Read	14	24	5	8	7
Maitland	1	2	0	0	0
Challenor	11·2	16	4	2	2

MOFUSSIL.

First Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wides.	Wickets.
Michael	16	33	3	2	6
Wyer	15	20	7	0	4

Second Innings.

	Overs.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wides.	Wickets.
Wyer	20	40	7	0	2
Michael	9·4	24	3	0	2
Lang	16	27	3	7	6
Caldecott	2	8	0	0	0

THE MOFUSSIL TEAM vs. A PARSEE ELEVEN.

THIS match was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. During the latter part of the day, there was a large attendance of spectators, principally Parsees. The Mofussil eleven was not quite so strong as it was expected to have been, three of their best men—Stopford, Challenor, and Walter, not being able to play; the first named was indisposed and the two others were absent. The Parsees won the toss and sent their opponents to the wickets, Balfour and Hamilton going in to bat against the bowling of Patel and Kapadia. The batsmen began playing carefully, but had only raised the score to 14, when Hamilton was bowled by Kapadia with a "Yorker" which pitched against the bottom of the stumps. Ashley followed and he and Balfour increased the total to 26 before the last named was bowled by Patel. Dr. Maule joined Ashley, but their companionship was of very short duration, Ashley's wicket being disturbed by Kapadia when two more had been added to the total. Col. Fellows, who followed, was bowled the very first ball, with a "Yorker"—and very shortly afterwards Dr. Maule was caught at mid-on off Patel. Five wickets down for 30 runs. Mowbray, who had taken the place of Col. Fellows, being joined by Thackwell, was bowled in his first over by Patel. Thackwell, whose next companion was Read, played up well, and the score was increased to 40, at which point the last man in was bowled by Kapadia. Tippung, the next comer, assisted Thackwell to make a stand for a short time, and the two seemed to be settling down and warming fairly to their work, when Thackwell was very smartly caught by Bejonjee at point. Eight for 48. The ninth man, Gregson, was bowled by Kapadia without having scored, and the telegraph board showed 9 wickets down for 49 runs. The two last men, however, Tippung and Maitland, worked hard to improve the rather gloomy looking prospects of their side, and both playing steadily and well, they ran the score up to 85, when they were parted rather unfortunately by Tippung being given out "leg before wicket."

The Parsees commenced their innings badly, two wickets falling for 3 runs. Then Master and Bhicajee made a stand, and raised the score to 29 before Bhicajee was caught by Tippung off Read in the slips. D. H. Patel, who followed, commenced well by cutting Tippung and Read each for three and driving Read also for two, but his career was unfortunately cut short by his being run out. Master was also run out, and there were then five wickets down for 41. The sixth wicket fell at 48, and a seventh also at 49, and the Mofussilites grew confident of victory; but J. H. Patel and Gurzdar made a steady stand, and in spite of two or three changes in the bowling, ran up the total to 78 before the latter was bowled by Mowbray with a full-pitch. Libuwalla followed, and he and J. M. Patel remained at the wickets till the total reached 91, when play was stopped by a heavy fall of rain. The Parsees accordingly were victorious by 6 runs, and with two wickets to spare. Scores :—

MOFUSSIL.

Balfour, b D H Patel	12
Hamilton, b Kapadia	4
Ashley, b Kapadia	6
Dr Maule, c Gurzdar, b D H Patel	2
Col Fellows, b D H Patel	0
Mowbray, b D H Patel	1
Thackwell, c Bejonjee, b D H Patel	11
Read, b Kapadia	8
Tippung, l. b. w., b Kapadia	19
Gregson, b Kapadia	0
Maitland, not out	10
b. 7; l. b. 4; no ball 1	12
Total	85

PARSEE ELEVEN.

Bezonjee, b Maule	0
Major, c Thackwell, b Read	3
Bhickajee, c Tippung, b Read	15
Master, run out	13
D H Patel, run out	12
J M Patel, not out	22
Kapadia, b Read	0
Bhimjee, c Balfour, b Read	5
Gurzdar, b Mowbray	15
Libuwalla, not out	0
Kartruck	
b. 3; l. b. 1; w. 2	6
Total	91

THE KHATAU MAKONJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above company was held at its registered office 70, Bazaar Gate Street, on Saturday, the 29th September, at 3 p.m. Mr. Cursondas Valabdas, one of the directors of the company, took the chair. Mr. Ramchundra Hemraj, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report. The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted :—

Proposed by Mr. Cursondas Valabdas, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Vasonjee, that the directors' report and audited balance-sheets, and abstracts of profit and loss account for the last two and half years, ending 31st December 1876 and 30th June 1877, now read, be and are hereby received and adopted.

Proposed by Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas, seconded by Mr. Bapoobhai Kaildas, that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 45 per share for the half year ending 30th June 1877 be declared payable on and after Thursday, the 4th October 1877, to those shareholders whose names appear on the register this day on production of share certificates.

Proposed by Mr. Pallonjee Cursetjee, seconded by Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Chinoy, that Messrs. Pandoorang Raghoba and Jeraj Mukonji, who retire by rotation, be and are hereby re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Jewraj Makanjee, seconded by Mr. Amarjee Hemji, that the appointment of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimjee, as director of the company made by the directors be and is hereby approved.

Proposed by Mr. Thackersey Ranji, seconded by Mr. Ratansee Tulsidas, that Messrs. Bomanjee Pestonjee Master and Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee be and are hereby appointed auditors of the company for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

Proposed by Mr. Nagindas Tulsidas, seconded by Mr. Lalljee Jewraj, that the best thanks of the meeting are due to the directors and agents of the company for their good and efficient management of the company's affairs.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 27th ult.

Read Government Resolution, dated 12th September. With reference to the applications made by Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. and by the Underwriters' Association for reduction of wharfage fees on a cargo of 100 tons landed ex s. s. Ajax, which vessel put into Bombay disabled, it states that Government, in their Resolution of 17th August, showed that they were prepared to sanction half the sum the Trustees proposed to levy, but that, as the Trustees do not consider that any reduction below the authorized rates should be allowed, Government regret that under the law the Trustees' view must prevail. Resolution : to be recorded.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 31st August, submitting a revised table of wharfage, cranage, and other fees as requested by Trustees' Resolution of 19th July. The Acting Traffic Manager explains the reasons for such further reductions in the list prepared by Mr. Ryan in July 1876, as he has seen it advisable to make. Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 19th September, recommending that the wharfage fee on crackers be reduced from 4 annas to 2 annas per case of 133 lb. and over, and from 2 annas to 1 anna for smaller cases. All these alterations are entered as page 8 of printed proof of proposed rates, a copy of which was furnished to each Trustee on or before 22nd ult. Read Resolution of Bunder Committee recommending the list as submitted for the approval of the Trustees.

Resolution : The revised list is approved and should be submitted to Government for sanction, with the following additional alteration, viz., the wharfage rate for all twist should be 2 annas on import and 1 anna on export.

Read letter from Captain A. W. Baird, R.E., dated 4th September, detailing the arrangements he desires to have made in order to take tidal observations at Bombay. Read memo. from Secretary, dated 7th September, forwarding the letter to the Resident Engineer, and asking him to confer with Captain Baird. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 25th September, stating as the result of the interview, that it has been arranged that the self-registering tide gauge to be made over by Captain Baird should be fixed for the present at Apollo Bunder; that it will be necessary to provide a cylinder to contain the float, and to fix this, with the necessary fittings, will cost Rs. 250. He states that the man at present engaged in registering the tides for engineering purposes will be able, after some instruction, to look after the self-acting gauge. He further states, that the tide gauge at Hog Island was not erected by, and has not been in charge of, the Trustees' Engineer, and he suggests that some one engaged in connection with the Hog Island Lift be got to look after any observations that may require to be made there. Resolution : An outlay of Rs. 250 is sanctioned as recommended by the Resident Engineer.

The Acting Traffic Manager submitted a list of the prices of grain as compared with last month. Resolution : The allowance to peons on account of the high price of grain should be continued for September.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 22nd September, submitting an application by Haskell Babajee for a lease of 266 6-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, for 50 years, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. The application states that the land will be used for the erection thereon of a dwelling house, shops, or warehouse, which will not be used for the sale of grain. Read minute by members of Land Committee approving of the offer. Resolution : sanctioned.

Read letter from the Acting Traffic Manager, dated 22nd September, forwarding an application by Habib Ahmed for a lease for 50 years of 111 5-9 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. The application states that the buildings to be erected shall be a dwelling-house, warehouse, or shops, of the value of Rs. 2,009, and not to be used for the sale of grain. Read minute by members of Land Committee recommending the acceptance of the offer. Resolution : sanctioned.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 27th September, reporting the damage caused by the squall from the north-east on 26th instant :—A few corrugated sheets blown off the troop shed, the grain shed, Nicol Bunder, and the charcoal shed, Customs Bunder, import shed on jetty half roof gone, three sheds at workshops partially unroofed. On Mody Bunder a length of fencing knocked over by the jowlie roofs covering the wood stacks being blown against it. He states that the above damage can be made good at an expence of about Rs. 500. He also states that one of the Trustees' barges, laden with coal, sank below Cross Island, and that he understands the Traffic Manager will report on it. Resolution : to be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Government Resolution, dated 12th September, directing that the necessary Notification be published, and that the Collector of Bombay take the requisite steps for acquiring the land at Sewree belonging to Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, which has been applied for by the Trustees.

Letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 22nd September, reporting that three large ships have been moored at Apollo Bunder for the use of the mail steam boats.

Pilotage statement week to 25th September :—

12 vessels piloted into harbour
14 „ out of „
4 „ transported.
1 „ attended to.

THE practice of collecting postage stamps was one which we thought was restricted to the juvenile portion of the community, and we were also of opinion that youngsters quickly outgrew such youthful folly. The pursuit cannot be said to be either amusing or instructive, and seems one which can only find favour with minds of the most childish stamp. Our surmise is wrong, however, for we read that one of the Middlesex magistrates is a stamp collector, and that he was offered the other day no less than 900l. for his collection of foreign postage stamps, an offer which he saw fit to decline. We scarcely know which to pity most, the man who offered the 900l. or the one who refused it. We commend both to the care of the Commissioners in Lunacy.—*London Paper.*

AN American journalist says : "Several hundred night-editors have heard with a groan that the Poles are thinking of taking a hand in the European unpleasantness. The effect of this is [illegible] confusion. Just fancy that, while Tzotroloolits Pacha is holding the line of the Ksevie River from Tchignuw to the Serbian frontier opposite Schukmol, his antagonist, Gen. Migsvalenkstefski, who is confronting him with the remnants of Petropaulovski and Skatarinovkia, and awaiting reinforcements being brought up from Plooski by Col. Nicholas Nicholaiefsky, is to be harassed by a force of Polish insurgents led by Prince Protvolopchliminski, Count Crimnickazezinigzinski, and the veteran General and hero of 1848 Mieczynski!"

THE following taken from the *Madras Athenæum*, shows that the art of advertising is being better understood in that benighted Presidency than in some other parts of India :—

MIND THE IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Attack of Cholera.

You noble wealthy Cholera Patients if you really wish to be saved from the attack of Devilish Cholera and enjoy your riches with your beloved family, children, and relatives, &c., please hasten at once to the undersigned, with ready cash, and in your relative's hand specified, as follows, from 100 to 1,000 Rs. to attend on the Cholera Patient, and if the Patient is cured by the above treatment, a garantee will be given in writing to that effect, in case of failure a double amount will be paid to the owners then and there, by the undersigned none can do like this wonderful Treatment in the world.

M. A. APFANOW MOODELIAR, Cholera Doctor.

The promise to return double the fee in case of failure, is not a bad idea, and one which might well be followed by the medical faculty generally. But it is hardly original. The Emperor of China adopts a system somewhat like it—his physicians only draw pay while His Majesty enjoys good health.

CROP AND WEATHER REPORT OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For the Week ending 27th September.

ALLAHABAD, no rain; sky clear. Jhansi, no rain; wheat 11 seers per rupee. Emigration from district two hundred a day. Emigrants passing through districts from Gwalior, Agra, and Etawah ten thousand a day. Agra, no rain; prospects very gloomy. Prices steady. Emigrants' cattle still dying on roads. Hot westerly winds prevail. Lucknow, no rain. Prevailing wind westerly. Evenings and mornings cool, but heat great in daytime. Villagers flocking into Lucknow for work; slight increase in crime. Fyzabad, no rain during week, and no change for the better. Summary.—No change in the weather during the week. Sky clear; prevailing wind westerly, and every appearance of continued drought. Emigrants continue to pass through Jhansi to Malwa from Gwalior and the Agra division, and their cattle are reported to be dying on the roads. Prices, though high, are fairly steady.

A STARTLING INCIDENT.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Medical Gazette* writes: "The following may be of some interest to medical jurists. A gentleman jumping his pony over a hurdle had a heavy fall and lay stunned on the ground. The accident was seen from the grand stand, and I and others immediately ran up to his assistance. On reaching the spot I found two or three natives by him; one of them, as I came up, I thought was engaged in supporting the patient's head. Imagine my surprise to find he not only was supporting the head, but with his other hand he was tightly grasping the patient's nose and mouth. I need scarcely say he was requested to stop his treatment. But suppose such an accident occurred on an unfrequented road, and one came suddenly on a man lying insensible on the ground, with another man tightly grasping the nose and mouth, the first, and possibly only, impression would be that murder was being committed, and the unfortunate fellow who was trying his best to render assistance to a fellow creature, might, in case of death, be tried for his life on a charge of murder. The native thoroughly believed he was doing perfectly right in his style of treatment, and said he had often helped sahibs when insensible. It is to be hoped they recovered. I tried to find out why he did this and whether he had any theory to give for his *modus operandi*, but he could give no reason whatever."

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE RUSSIAN MISTAKES.

(Daily News' Special Correspondent lately with General Gourko.)

HEADQUARTERS ARMY BEFORE PLEVNA,
AUGUST 19.

WITH the news of the retreat of General Gourko from Eski-Zagra and Yeni-Zagra the campaign has come to a standstill, with results as unexpected as they are remarkable. If the Turks began the campaign with a series of blunders that were simply inexcusable, the Russians have brought it to a momentary halt, if not to a close, by two or three blunders equally grave, equally inexcusable, and from certain points of view almost equally disastrous. The first of these mistakes was the advance of General Gourko beyond Kezanlik with a force utterly inadequate to maintain himself, with the necessary consequence of defeat and retreat. This movement was made, however, by General Gourko on his own responsibility, without the orders of the Grand Duke; and his only excuse is that the movement was made before the battle of Plevna, and that at that time he expected to be almost immediately followed by at least an army corps, a mistake which, on the whole, was excusable; for nobody at that time could have supposed a Russian commander-in-chief, or a Russian chief of staff, or a Russian general capable of committing blunder number two. This was the neglect to occupy Plevna and Lovtcha immediately upon advancing to Tirnova, a blunder the like of which can only be found in the early stages of the American civil war, when armies were commanded by lawyers, doctors, merchants, and politicians. Perhaps not even an American civilian general would have committed the blunder of advancing from the Danube to the Philippopolis railway, with an army of fifty or sixty thousand men on his right flank, without sending something more than two or three hundred Cossacks to protect that flank, or without even sending out a cavalry reconnaissance to find out the exact whereabouts of the army that was known to be there, and to give timely warning of its approach. The imbecility displayed in this by educated military men is of that kind which simply surpasses belief and defies explanation. A glance at the map will serve to show the most unmilitary mind the absolute necessity for the Russians to strongly occupy Plevna when the advance to Tirnova, and to seize Lovtcha before they reached the passes of the Balkans. The road from Plevna to Lovtcha runs parallel to that between Sistova and Gabrova, the main line of the Russian advance; and Lovtcha and Plevna command all the roads from Widdin, Sofia, and Nish, where the Turks were known to have considerable forces, and the possession of these places by the Russians would have ensured the safety of their right flank and their long line of communications. The necessity of seizing these places was so evident to the most careless observer, of even the most unmilitary turn of mind, that probably not one military man in a hundred ever thought of ascertaining whether it had been really done or not. They would as soon have thought of inquiring whether the Russians were in the habit of placing outposts and sentinels, or whether the artillery had wheels. And yet this measure, rudimentary in its simplicity and necessity, was neglected by the Russian military chiefs until it was too late, with result, the battle of Plevna and the loss of seven or eight thousand of Russia's bravest soldiers [illegible].

Who is responsible for this disastrous result? Evidently two men: General Krudener, the chief of the 9th Corps, who commanded the operations on the right flank, who received the order to occupy Plevna as soon as he crossed the river, and General Levitsky, the assistant chief of the staff of the Grand Duke, whose business it was to see that the Grand Duke's orders were executed. General Krudener, occupied with the siege of Nicopolis, not only did not occupy Plevna as ordered, but even [illegible] the cavalry that had been sent there for that purpose to Nicopolis. [illegible]

Evidently there was somebody who should have looked after the matter, who should have known the order to occupy Plevna had not been executed, who should have known the vast importance of the movement, and [illegible]. That man was General Levitsky. [illegible] General Nepokoitchitsky [illegible] General Levitsky [illegible].

[illegible] Plevna [illegible] Lovtcha [illegible] Tirnova [illegible] the 14th Division [illegible] General Dragomirov [illegible] Osman Bazar [illegible] Khainkis [illegible] Selvi [illegible] Gabrova [illegible] the Turks [illegible] Plevna by the Turks was a surprise, caused by the [illegible] gross and culpable carelessness.

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It was still a surprise for the Russian Staff. The same cannot be said of the capture of Lovtcha; and the fact of their not having forestalled the Turks looks as though neither General Nepokoichitsky nor General Levitsky understood the importance of this strategical point until it was too late.

Then, as to the battle of Plevna itself, there was displayed here an amount of carelessness, recklessness, and incapacity on the part of the Russians for which very few people were prepared; a degree of incapacity which if it were general, and not confined to one or two officers, would simply augur that the Russians would be beaten in this war by such an enemy as the Turks, and badly beaten too. I do not think, for my own part, there is the slightest probability of such a result, but if the battle of Plevna were to be taken as a specimen of Russian military ability, then it must be confessed there would be little hope for a termination of the war very favourable to the Russian arms.

Fortunately for the cause of humanity there is reason to believe that General Krudener, who is entirely responsible for the manner in which the battle was fought, is an exception, and that no more such affairs will occur. The fact is that the battle of Plevna is as disgraceful for the Russian Generals as it is glorious for the Russian soldiers. The soldiers knew their duty, and did it. It was the Russian generals who neither knew nor did theirs. The fearful losses sustained show how well the Russian soldier did his part. Those losses may be safely estimated at 8,000 in killed and wounded, out of a force of 24,000 actually engaged in the battle, that is, a loss of 33 per cent. The Russian loss at Grevelotte, the bloodiest battle of the Franco-Prussian War, did not exceed 8 per cent., and if we wish to find a parallel for the Russian losses at Plevna we must look to some of the hardly-fought battles of the American Civil War, Shiloh, Antietam, the Wilderness, with this difference, that the American troops who fought these battles were veterans, while the greater part of the Russians at Plevna had never been under fire before.

In the first place, General Krudener hesitated and vacillated four or five days before attacking, although everything was ready, and during these four or five days the Turks were receiving reinforcements hour by hour, and digging entrenchments. He assembled general councils of war during this time, composed first of all of his generals, and then of all the colonels and generals, than which a more absurd proceeding could hardly be imagined. He was wavering, undecided, irritable, and excited. When he finally, in a paroxysm of energy, made up his mind to attack, it was already so late in the night that the different commanders did not receive the order to march until the hour named in the order for starting, that is, at five o'clock in the morning. The troops on the left wing did not get the order to start until six o'clock—that is, an hour after they should have been already on the way—and the whole army, therefore, fearful of arriving too late, had to start without breakfast, with a march of ten miles to make before going into battle. With all General Krudener's hesitation and caution, he does not seem to have once properly reconnoitred the Turkish positions. Had he done so he would have made his principal attack from the south, where the Turks had not fortified themselves, and from whence he might easily have turned their entrenchments. This was proved by General Skobeleff, in command of the extreme left, who actually penetrated into Plevna, and turned the Turkish positions, but with a force too small to be effective. Instead of this General Krudener threw his army blindly against the Turkish entrenchments, like a mad bull going at a stone wall, with no other idea of taking it but the employment of pure brute force in the undirected if sublime bravery of the Russian soldier. If battles were to be fought in this way there would be no need of officers; the soldiers might do all, and the generals had better return at once to the cafes of St. Petersburg and Moscow. There was one general in this battle, the commander of the 30th Division, whose fate has been a sad one. He is an old man—one of the richest men in Russia—whose career has been a long and an honourable one, and who has been expelled from the army for—simple cowardice. He, it seems, did not appear on the field of battle at all, and nevertheless fled panic-stricken to Bulgareni, some ten miles in the rear, before halting.

It may not be amiss to say something here of the Russian army as it exists at present. In the first place all the predictions about the spread of sickness once the army was over the Danube have been falsified. The health of the troops is exceptionally good, better perhaps than if they were in their barracks in Russia. This is only natural. The climate of Bulgaria is very healthy, the country considerably higher than the Danube, and rising higher and higher as it approaches the Balkans. There has been no rain of any consequence, until five days ago there was a steady downpour, which lasted two days, and rendered the roads very muddy, and filled some of the mountain stream to overflowing. The sky has now cleared again, and we shall probably have another long spell of dry weather. The hospital service is well organized, and besides the military hospital and ambulance service there is that of the Russian Red Cross, directed by Prince Sherkosky, and several hospitals maintained by private societies. The sick and the wounded are therefore well cared for, and the mortality is very slight. The commissariat service seems likewise to be well managed, and I hear no complaints among the soldiers of insufficient or bad food. I have many times had occasion to try the soldiers' fare when I could not easily procure any other, and must say that, for making a good soup, the Russian soldier is unrivalled. Their rations are excellent in quality, and sufficient in quantity, and I have not heard as yet any complaints of their failing, or of the soldiers going even a single day without food.

There are complaints, I believe, about the Russian artillery. It is said the guns have not the range that was expected of them, owing either to inherent defects in the guns themselves, or the bad quality of the powder furnished. But the service of the artillery is excellent, and capable of making all that is to be made out of the guns. The horses of both artillery and cavalry are still in excellent condition, with the exception of some of the Cossack cavalry, which has been overworked. The Russian engineer service, with the famous Todleben at its head, is said to be the best in Europe. If this be true, all I can say is that the engineer service had better do something to justify its reputation. I never in my life saw roads and bridges in the condition in which they are used by the Russian army. Even the Carlists did better than this. The roads and bridges literally take of themselves, and had the Russians an ordinary enemy to deal with they might meet with a disaster from this cause alone. There appears to be absolutely nobody to look after them. The Russian staff is of course in a great measure responsible for this state of things; and the Russians staff, I should say is by no means the best in Europe. Everything done that depends upon the staff is done in a careless slipshod manner that is not to be mistaken. If the head of the staff can commit such blunders as I have already pointed out, it is not to be wondered that the rest should not be up to their work. Of the troops of the line it is unnecessary to speak. The Russian soldier is beyond all praise The officers themselves say, "Ah, if we were half as good as our soldiers, the Russian army would be the best in the world."

As to the officers of the line, the company officers and heads of regiment are undoubtedly excellent, and will compare favourably with officers of the same rank in any army in the world except the Prussian. But the same cannot generally be said of the battalion commanders, who are proverbially careless, neglectful, and indifferent. The reason for this difference is obvious, and is more or less the result of a law decreed some few years ago. By this law company officers are made more dependent on their good conduct for their positions and promotion than they formerly were, and more than is possible with regard to the heads of battalions. The command of a company may be given to a lieutenant, even when the company has its captain, should the latter show himself incapable or negligent; and as the actual command of a company brings an addition to the pay of 500 roubles, the lieutenants are very anxious to show themselves capable of commanding a company, while the captains who have companies are careful by no neglect of duty to give occasion for losing their commands, and being simply attached to the regiment. Once the captain becomes a major, however, and receives the command of a battalion, the case is different. He then has little to fear and little to hope, but his retreat and his pension. Unless he does something very bad, his battalion cannot be taken from him; and unless he has some opportunity to really distinguish himself, or unless he has powerful friends, it is difficult for him to get a regiment. The result is that he generally settles down into an apathetic, indifferent officer, who barely does his duty and no more, with nothing to look forward to but his retreat and his pension. The commanders of regiments are a better class of men. They are either those officers who distinguished themselves in the lower grades, and were promoted for bravery, a brilliant action, or great and undisputed cleverness, superior education and intelligence, or else officers from the Guard, men of good families with position, education, and fortune, generally a superior class of men. They are not often either very studious or very much given to consuming the midnight oil—at least for purposes of study, but they are brave, clever, active, and intelligent, with honour and reputation at stake, and, taken, all in all, a very good class of officers.

When we come to the generals we find ourselves for the most part among a different class of men, especially if we take the older ones. The period of service of the greater part of these dates from before the Crimean war, and although there are many exceptions to this statement, they cannot upon the whole be considered a superior, or even a moderately good class of men. They are rather below than above the average, and do not compare favourably with the class of younger officers that are growing up under them. The reason for this difference may be attributed in great part to the following circumstances: At the close of the Crimean war the feelings of the Russian people were most intensely excited against the Government, and against the army, in consequence of the defeat, and the conclusion of what was universally regarded as a disgraceful and dishonourable peace. The violence of this feeling, especially against the army, may be judged by the following incident:—There was a regiment, or the remnant of a regiment, that had lost twice it number in the siege of Sebastopol, that had distinguished itself among the bravest of the brave, and when on its way home, passing through the streets of the town of Ariol, shattered and broken, reduced to one-tenth of its normal number, began to play a victorious march; when the population, rich and poor, young and old, noble and peasant, rose up as one man and began to hurl stones and mud at the poor fellows, who were expecting a very different reception, to insult them with cries of "Cowards," "Runaways," and asking them why they did not play that march when before the enemy. The popular feeling was so strong against the army that for two or three years the Government bent before it, and neglected the army; the service became unpopular, and the best and bravest of the officers who had distinguished themselves in the war, the men of good families and those who were capable of profiting by the experience gained, who had become really splendid officers in the stern ordeal of battle, became disgusted and indignant at the treatment they received, resigned their commissions and retired to private life, or embraced civil professions. These are the men who should have been the generals of to-day. When they retired, their places were filled by men of an inferior class, whose want of means prevented their retiring to private life, or whose want of education prevented their adopting a civil profession, or whose want of sensibility made them indifferent to the contumely heaped upon them. And these are the men who are the generals of to-day. Naturally, there are among them a few who remained from a sense of duty, and a love of their profession, and one of these is General Nepokoitchitsky. There are others among the younger who have achieved distinction since the Crimean war, either on the field of battle, as General Skobeleff; in the Cabinet, as General Levitsky; or by their writings on tactics and strategy, as General Dragimiroff; but these are few. And even of these there may be some who, like General Levitsky, will not come through the present war without damage to their laurels.

Such, then, are the generals of the Russian army of to-day. Of the sixty or seventy generals or brigade, division, and corps commanders, there is not yet one who has given any proof of extraordinary talent, who has risen enough above the level of mediocrity to attract attention, who begins to show as a figure, still less to whom all eyes are turned as the Russian Moltke of the future. General Dragimiroff is the most promising of them all, and he will undoubtedly ere long have command of a corps, and should the war continue for another campaign, as now seems probable, will certainly be at the head of an independent army. General Skobeleff, who is the most brilliant of the younger men, and who gives more promise for the future than any I have yet seen, is still too young for the command of more than a division, unless he should have some extraordinary chance of distinguishing himself, and the headquarter staff should meet with another reverse which would necessitate their taking the best man they can find without regard to age or rank. General Baron Krudener has been relieved from the command of the army around Plevna by General Zotoff, the head of the Fourth Corps, who is his senior in point of service though not in years. Krudener still retains, I believe, command of the Ninth Corps. General Zotoff owes his present position to neither protection nor favour. He has won it solely by his sword, and something may, therefore, I think, be hoped from him. He appears to be a man of resolution and energy, and it is he who will command the next attack upon Plevna, which we are expecting daily.

It may not be uninteresting here to take a glance at the plan of operations likely to be adopted on both sides. The Turkish plan is evident. It is to surround the territory now occupied by the Russians with a series of fortresses and fortified camps, then act entirely on the defensive, in which way alone they are capable of availing themselves of the splendid fighting qualities of their troops. They can play the waiting game better than the Russians, who will of course attack as soon as they receive reinforcements, and they can hope by an obstinate resistance, disputing every foot of ground, and covering every square rood with trenches, to prolong the war into another campaign, if not to surround the Russians with a circle of iron which they may vainly endeavour to break. This defensive war of positions is undoubtedly the best they could have adopted. The want of military knowledge among the Turks, the utter lack of good officers, of discipline, or military skill and the consequent impossibility of handling troops in the field, of executing manœuvres, or even tactical evolutions, makes it impossible for the Turks, even with triple numbers, to contend with the Russians in the open field. But, put a Turk in a ditch, give him a gun, a sackful of cartridges, a loaf of bread, and a jug of water, he will remain there a week or a month under the most dreadful artillery fire that can be directed against him, without flinching. He can only be dislodged by the bayonet, and with the rapidity of fire of modern arms it is very difficult to reach him with the bayonet; as the Russians found to their cost at Plevna. And it is only in this way that the splendid individual courage of the Turk can be utilised—that is, by acting purely on the defensive, and fighting in trenches. This is the plan the Turks have evidently adopted, and had they not allowed the Russians to seize two passes of the Balkans they might have rendered it so far successful as to inflict such fearful losses on the Russians in passing this barrier as to put them without the possibility of seriously threatening Constantinople. They have on one side Rustchuck, Shumla, Osman Bazar, and the Slievena Pass, all fortified and defended by troops who, however despicable they may be in the open field, are most formidable adversaries buried in trenches and rifle-pits. On the other side they have splendidly retrieved their mistakes made in defending the passage of the Danube and Balkans in seizing Plevna and Lovtcha, a masterstroke of strategy, favoured by luck and Russian stupidity, and backed up by the magnificent conduct of the Turkish troops. It checked the Russian advance as effectually as if they had recaptured the passes of the Balkans themselves with an army of a hundred thousand men. They are fortifying these places, thus completing the circle, which is only broken at Shipka and Khaini or Khain-kin.

Nevertheless, this plan, the best that could possibly have been adopted by the Turks, although it may retard the end, cannot avert it. In the first place no army, that is compelled to act purely on the defensive, tactically as well as strategically, can ever be victorious in the end. It is destined to be finally beaten by laws as inevitable and inexorable as that of gravitation. It is merely a question of time, numbers, and mathematics, as a glance, at the present situation will show. Supposing the Turks to have three hundred thousand men here, as is claimed for them—one hundred thousand on the side of Plevna, one hundred thousand at Rustchuk, Shumla, and Osman Bazar, and one hundred thousand in the valley of the Tundja, to prevent the Russian advance. This estimate is a very liberal one for the Turks, but we can allow it for the sake of illustration. The Russians have already, in the two armies of the Grand Duke Nicholas and the Cesarewitch, six army corps, without counting the two corps under the command of General Zimmermann. These six corps will give an effective force of 150,000 men, after deducting 12,000 for the Russian losses up to the present moment. With the arrival of the Guard, which counts 60,000, and three more divisions which have been mobilised which will give a force of 40,000, the Russians will have in these two armies a force of 250,000, without counting the army of Zimmermann.

With this force at their disposal, there are two or three plans of campaign that might be adopted. In the first place, they might simply leave 75,000 men on the Plevna side, and as many on the Rustchuk and Shumla side, as simple corps of observation, and cross the Balkans with 100,000 men. If it is admitted, as it is on all hands, that the Turks cannot act with success on the offensive, 150,000 men would be enough, and more than enough, to hold the Turkish forces at Plevna and Shumla in check during the forward march of the 100,000 men towards Constantinople. As there are no positions between the Balkans and Constantinople, which cannot be turned, the Turks would have no opportunity of availing themselves of the fighting qualities of their soldiers. It is true they can fortify Adrianople, but that place, situated in the midst of a broad, open plain, is not naturally a strong position, and one not easily made so by art. It would reqire 50,000 troops to defend it, which would only leave 50,000 for the defence of Constantinople. But in event of such a plan being adopted by the Turks, the Russians could employ the same system I have supposed them to have employed at Plevna and Shumla. That is, they could leave a corps of observation of 25,000 men before Adrianople and attack Constantinople with 75,000, a force quite sufficient to carry it against 50,000 defenders. The plan is not likely to be adopted by the Russians, nor is it the best one; but it is one which might be adopted as the result of a campaign conducted purely on the defensive by the Turks. The more probable plan of operations will be as follows. Leaving 100,000 men on the side of Rustchuk and Shumla to hold the Turks there in check, including the force required to hold the Shipka and Khaini Passes, they will fling 100,000 men against Plevna and Lovtcha, and crush the Turkish forces there, and endeavour to annihilate and destroy them; then cross the Balkans with the same army; beat the Turkish forces in the valley of the Tundja, before the remnants of the Plevna army, obliged to go round by Sofia, can rejoin it; then follow this beaten army, and not give it a moment of halt till it reaches the capital. An army thus pursued from the Balkans to Constantinople is not likely to make a very formidable defence; and if the pursuit were properly followed up, the attacking army would reach Constantinople long before the remnant of the Plevna army could reach it by way of Salonica. This is evidently the plan the Russians have adopted, that they are waiting to carry out, and on the rapidity of its execution depends the question of another campaign. But the whole of the reinforcements they are awaiting cannot arrive before the middle of September. If they wait for the arrival of the Guard to begin putting the plan into execution they will at the best then not have more than six weeks left in which to conclude the campaign, and they may consider themselves fortunate indeed if they have a month. Last year, it is true, the weather held up till the 1st December, and a campaign might have been prosecuted up to that time without much difficulty; but that was an exceptionally good season, and the Russians can hardly hope for so good a one this year. If the roads are not completely impassable by the middle of October they may consider themselves indeed fortunate. But even supposing the season to hold out until the 1st of November, it will be impossible for them to take Plevna, Lovtcha, Rustchuck, cross the Balkans, beat the army of Suleiman Pacha, besiege and take Adrianople, and then carry the famous Kujuk Chekmejee before Constantinople, all during this campaign. Such a task might be accomplished by the Prussians, but never by the Russians with the slowness of movements that has characterised them during this war. If the Russians await the arrival of the Guard, therefore, they are doomed to undertake a second campaign, at an expense which, in the present state of Russian finances, would be almost equivalent to national bankruptcy. There is every indication that they mean to await the arrival of the Guard, and if they do it will be a mistake only equalled by that of allowing the Turks to quietly seize Plevna and Lovtcha. It is only when confronted with this probability that we begin to understand the full consequences of the Turkish stroke of strategy, and the profound imbecility of the Russian generals in all owing them to execute it. A second campaign! A long, dreary winter passed in the Balkans in the snow and the mud; the army decimated by disease, exposure, and perhaps an epidemic, perhaps the plague. The long weary months of waiting, the expenditure of millions—such is the meaning of a second campaign.

The fact is, the Russians should have avoided the possibility of a second campaign at most any risk. Permitting the Turks to occupy Plevna was a mistake; the battle of Plevna, fought in the absurd manner in which it was fought was mistake; but a greater mistake than either, if they permit it will be to allow the war to drag on into a second campaign. In order to avoid this the whole plan of action should have been changed after the battle of Plevna. They have enough troops across the Danube to take Plevna and they had enough after the battle to do so. They had six army corps, giving an effective, as I have already said, of 150,000 men, after deducting for losses. They should have provisioned the Shipka and Khaini Passes for two months and placed 20,000 men there to defend and hold them. They should have placed 20,000 more in front of Sistova to defend that place, and 20,000 more in Tirnova; then abandoned the whole of the line occupied by the army of the Cesarewitch. This would have left them an effective of 90,000 men, which, by a rapid concentration, they could have flung against the Turkish army at Plevna and have crushed it. It may be objected that I forget the army of Shumla, which could advance in that case, take the Russian Army in the rear while attacking Plevna, and thus put it in a very dangerous position. To this I reply that the Turks having adopted a purely defensive plan of campaign, to which they have hitherto adhered with the greatest pertinacity, there is little likelihood of their doing this. But if they did move out of their fortified camp at Shumla, this is the very best thing for the Russians, the very worst move the Turks could make. In the first place, the Russians could easily get three days' start of them, and very probably more, a time quite sufficient for the affair at Plevna. They could crush the Turkish army there, and then turn round and beat the Shumla army in its turn. If the Russians can catch this army anywhere west of the Yantra, they can simply annihilate it, providing they have first settled accounts with the Plevna army. The Turks, however, strong they may be behind entrenchments, cannot stand against the Russians in the open field. The country between the Yantra and Plevna is an open rolling plain, more or less broken up, it is true, but offering no strong positions for defence, nor any capable of being rapidly fortified. If the Turks venture out here they are sure to be beaten, and this is in fact the very move the Russians have been waiting for and wishing for all along. But while wishing for it, and hoping for it, they have not had the courage to offer the Turks a sufficient temptation to induce them to do it. And, in fact, up to the battle of Plevena no good occasion had offered. That battle furnished the occasion, and one which the Russians should not have neglected.

Had the Turkish army come out of Shumla, it, as well as the army of Plevna, would have been crushed in two successive battles and the war would be virtually at an end. Had it remained inactive, then the Russian army could cross the Balkans, and with the reinforcements which are already arriving, might now have been on the march to Adrianople. The Russian generals, however, after having blundered into the affair of Plevna through negligence, now run to the other extreme, and through an excess of caution adopt a safe and slow plan of campaign, that will prolong the war another year. They intend to crush the Turks by mere brute force and superiority of numbers, instead of by skill and generalship, even at the fearful expense of another campaign. So much for generalship. There is of course another view to be taken of the question. Should this plan be adopted by the Russians, a considerable portion of territory now occupied by them would have to be abandoned for a few days, and during this time the Turks might come in and massacre the population, as they invariably do wherever the Russians have passed. The Emperor is, it is understood, very much against such a plan if it can be avoided, for this very reason. But the number of villages that would have to be abandoned are after all comparatively few, and the population of these might retreat into Tirnova and Sistova for a few days, where they would be quite safe until the battle would be over; and although those villages would undoubtedly be burnt, this would after all cause less misery than the prolongation of the war another year. Everything considered, therefore, the Russians seem to be managing badly, and their generals, with one of the finest armies in the world at their command, are showing neither military science nor skill. They will undoubtedly crush the Turks in the end, but it will be by mere brute force and overpowering numbers, and that too against an enemy unable to take the offensive. They began their advance as though they had no enemy at all, and since the battle of Plevna they are acting with as much caution as though they were fighting the Prussians. What would it be if they were fighting the Prussians or even any ordinary enemy as capable as themselves of taking the offensive?

One most important fact has been made manifest by the battle of Plevna, of which the Russians must take account in the future. That is the advantage given by modern firearms to raw undisciplined troops fighting in entrenchments on the defensive. In former days, when only two or three rounds could be fired against a bayonet charge, regular soldiers had an immense advantage over raw, undisciplined troops fighting in even the strongest positions. The rapidity of modern firearms, and the steady shower of bullets that even the rawest troops can pour against a bayonet charge or an assault, put them nearly on an equality with veterans as long as they can fight from behind breastworks. This is a fact which the Russians left altogether out of account when they threw their masses against the Turkish entrenchments. If the Russians attack the entrenchments of Plevna in the same way they did before, they are sure to be beaten. With modern firearms, a simple mob, individually brave men, without discipline and without organization, with moderately good marksmen, can hold entrenchments against even superior numbers of the best troops in the world, as long as they are only attacked in front. The thing has been done more than once, even with old fashioned muzzle-loaders, and the Turks have shown at Plevna how easily it can be done with breech-loaders. And it stands to reason. The knowledge that he can reload his piece, even after his enemy is within twenty paces, will give the rawest recruit a steadiness that can be obtained in no other way, and he is in a very different moral condition from the man who has discharged his weapon and knows we cannot reload it again before the cold steel will be into him. Then he has other advantages; his enemy arrives, if he arrives at all, with thinned ranks, the men out of breath after a run half of a mile, or perhaps a mile, or a climbe up a steep ascent. They cannot fire with the least accuracy running, and even if they stop to fire their hearts are beating with the violence of their exertions, and their hands are unsteady. They are in a very different condition from men posted in trenches with steady eyes and hands, and a rest before them upon which to take deliberate aim at an advancing foe. In my opinion, the whole system of attack upon even the simplest trenches will have to be completely changed in the future. Assaults, properly speaking, will have to be abandoned. Where such positions cannot be turned then the attack will have to have recourse to the same means as the defence. Earth will have to fight earth. The attack will have to approach keeping as much under cover as the defence. They will have to take advantage of every shelter offered by the nature of the ground, and where the ground does not offer shelter, then shelter must be artificially created. The attack will likewise have to dig trenches, narrow, shallow ones, a foot or eighteen inches deep, along which they can crawl, and they must keep up a fire as incessant and well-directed as that of the defence. Strategically, they must be working on the offensive, tactically on the defensive, and not till they have arrived within a few yards of the enemy's trenches should they think of trying the bayonet. Their progress must necessarily be slow, but it will be sure, and the loss of life will be moderate. The Russians, for instance, instead of trying to take Plevna in a single day, as they did before, if they find they cannot turn the Turkish entrenchments, should devote at least a week to it, working gradually up to each position, under cover, day after day, until the last is carried, or abandoned, as would be most likely, by its defenders. In my opinion this is the only way trenches defended by steady troops—and there are none steadier in trenches than the Turks—can be taken without a loss of life so great as to very soon destroy an army. For be it remembered that artillery is practically powerless to dislodge troops from these deep, narrow trenches, even at the distance of a mile, which is as close as artillery dare approach without having the gunners picked off as fast as they appear; for unless the shells fall exactly in the trench they hurt nobody, and even then a shell will not hurt more than one man, or at the most two. The difficulty of hitting a trench fifteen inches wide, which in perspective is, at the distance of a mile, almost of less than an inch, may easily be imagined. General Concha, at the battle of Abarzuza, shelled the Carlist trenches three days with eighty pieces of artillery at the distance of less than a mile, and inflicted a loss of only eighty men in killed and wounded.

The fact is that the effect of modern artillery and its value have been greatly over-estimated. The moral effect of shell fire upon raw troops is of course very great, but its material effect is very slight, and upon good troops its moral effect is, of course, nearly lost. A shell traversing a thin line of infantry may carry away a man or it may not, but it is rarely that the harm done is greater than that caused by a bullet. A shell exploding in soft ground never does any harm unless it happens to strike somebody before exploding. The French, in the late war with Germany, made a great deal of the fact that German artillery was so much superior to theirs that they were under the shell fire of the enemy long before their artillery could reply, and yet of the losses sustained by the French in this war it has been found that not more than five per cent. were inflicted by the Prussian artillery, with all its boasted superiority. In my opinion the artillery used in the wars of Napoleon was a far more effective arm on the field of battle than modern artillery with all its improvements. When fifty pieces of cannon, massed into line, belched forth a storm of grape and canister into the enemy's ranks at the distance of five hundred yards, the effect must have been very different from that of shells fired at the distance of two or three miles, and smothering themselves in the soft ground without doing anybody any harm.

The improvement in small arms has rendered the old-fashioned artillery quite out of the question, just as it has made cavalry, as cavalry, nearly useless, except for outpost and scouting duty, and rendered bayonet and cavalry charges impossible; but our highly improved modern artillery does not adequately replace the old-fashioned cannon beloved of Napoleon.

At any rate, the next battle of Plevna will not be decided by artillery. Both Turks and Russians have shown how little they care for shell fire, and besides, the Russians, it seems, can bring very few pieces to bear, owing to the peculiarity of the ground, while the Turks have not shown themselves to be very skilful in the management of their artillery. The battle will be fought almost entirely with the bullet, and it will be one of the most terrible, if not the most terrible, of the century. The Turks will fight with all the desperation given by the knowledge that they are really defending the passage of the Balkans, and that if victorious here, they will have brought the campaign to a victorious conclusion. The Russians will fight animated by knowledge of the same facts, all the bitterness of defeat and the desire for vengeance upon the barbarians who mutilate prisoners, wounded and dead alike. The Turks are supposed to have 70,000 men here, and the Russians will bring to the attack at least a hundred thousand, with which force the Turkish positions may be attacked in front flank, and rear at the same time. If the minimum of skill and generalship is displayed by the Russian generals, more than which we cannot hope for, the result cannot be doubtful—the Turks are sure to be beaten; but if they conduct the attack with the sort of imbecile neglect which allowed the Turks to get possession of Plevna—with the hesitation, want of decision, carelessness, and disorder which marked Krudener's attack, then I should say the Russians are sure to be beaten. Everything considered, however, I must say I think the result not in the least doubtful. The Russian generals will display at least a minimum of military skill, and they will inflict a crushing defeat upon the Turks.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

THE FETHI-BULEND AND THE VESTA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LEVANT HERALD."

SIR,—As no one has thought it worth while to deny the absurd report regarding the affair between the Turkish ironclad corvette Fethi-Bulend and the Russian merchant steamer Vesta, pray allow me to remark that, although to naval men the report is too ridiculous to be believed, there may be some people who are "taken aback" by such a yarn. To these I will only say that the Fethi-Bulend was never within a mile's distance from the Vesta, and that the Fethi-Bulend's captain was not aware that he had injured the Vesta until he saw the report in the papers; also, that no one was hurt on board the Turkish ship, one spent shot merely striking the funnel. All the story about rifles, grenades, &c., is pure imagination. The Fethi-Bulend was carrying a deck cargo of heavy guns to be placed at Sulina, and thus was not up to the mark in speed. I do not begrudge the easily earned honours showered upon the captain and crew of the Vesta; but it is something so new in naval warfare that an old merchant steamer should attack and drive off an ironclad carrying 12-ton guns that I think it right to make the above remarks.—I am, &c.,

Pera, Aug 31. HOBART PASHA.

P.S.—The Fethi-Bulend fired sixteen shell, long range, which seem to have done their work pretty well according to the Russian official report.

HOBART PASHA IN THE BLACK SEA.

CHASE OF THE EIRYKLYK.

[FROM A NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SULINA, Aug. 27.

THE arrival of the Assari Tevfik, bearing the flag of Hobart Pasha from Sebastopol, enables me to send you an account of a most spirited chase by that ship of the Eiryklyk, the Emperor's yacht, which they fell in with red-handed, burning a wretched coasting vessel off Varna, and also of the sort of reception she received on arriving at Sebastopol.

It appears that the Admiral with several corvettes was lying at anchor off Baljik, having just completed coaling, and was to have started in a couple of hours, when about 3 p.m. a large paddlewheel steamer, with two funnels and showing no smoke, was discovered hull down to the southward standing into the land, and at the same time smoke was discovered rising from a burning ship. The state of things was perfectly clear and steam was ordered in all boilers. Unfortunately seven officers, including the chief and the engineer, were absent on duty at Varna. The sight of smoke had warned the Russian of danger, and she immediately turned her head to seaward and layed course for Sebastopol. The frigate, after half an hour's delay, shot out from under the land followed shortly by a fast corvette and a race 250 miles began, the chase having 5 miles to the good, and being a point on her star-bow. By sunset it was quite apparent that the speed of the two ships was equal, not the smallest change having taken place in their position. Lower and topsailyards were sent on deck, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the engine room and stoke hole, and when occasionally visited by the Admiral or the officers of his staff, the men cheered and fired up. The moon rose very early and the night was calm. The first was an advantage to the pursuer. A head sea would have been fatal to the pursued. All night long the race went on, the chase being end on and painted a pale blue, showed a very small object, and could only be kept in sight by the most careful and unceasing watchfulness and the aid of excellent glasses; at times even these failed, but the morning dawned at last, and by 4-30 the distance was measured, she had gained one mile in 13 hours. The Crimean highlands came in sight, and at last, right welcome, I'll be bound, to the Russian, the white tapering light-house of Cape Chersonese, 6 miles from the harbour entrance, and as the Assari Tevfik rounded the former, the race was over and the Eiryklyk hidden by the angle of the forts. Time about 19 hours. Slacking speed a little for fear of torpedos and watching anxiously the grim silent forts, where not a soul could be seen, the frigate held her course across the harbour's mouth, crew at quarters and guns loaded, when, on a signal from a torpedo steamer under weigh in the entrance, answered by a blank gun from the northern redoubts, the whole place started into life, and a hundred guns burst forth in a deafening roar on the adventurous stranger. Opening fire at 4,000 yards she held on her course, shot and shell falling around; one of her shells burst close under the counter of the torpedo steamer and sent her out of action in double quick time. In ten minutes, the Admiral having run the gauntlet, escaping destruction by a miracle, ordered the helm to starbord, and in a few minutes being out of range, lay to, shot and shell continuing to cut up the water 100 yards inside her. The corvette that had followed all night at equal speed, but about 4 miles astern, came gallantly up into action, but was ordered out by signal, and the two ships having communicated by boat, parted, the Fethi Bulend going off to Baldjick, the Assari Tevfik, after a parting shot, steaming slowly away for Sulina.

Hobart Pasha had gained his object at a considerable risk, it is true; he had unmasked the whole strength of Sebastopol, and it was a very easy matter to form an opinion that, as a sea fortress, it was too strong for any fleet attack; the guns were of great range and calibre, some supposed to be of 35 tons. It was impossible to count them, but a hundred is considered short of the mark.

I am of opinion that this gallant little affair will wake up the detached Turkish squadrons to a spirit of emulation, and that we shall hear more of this sort of activity and enterprise before winter closes operations in the Black Sea. The Assari Tevfik presents a remarkable appearance, her masts are atant, no yards across, and she is painted from truck to water line.—*Levant Herald.*

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Prospectuses and Forms of Application for shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitor, and of the Managers of the Company.
The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Managers.
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The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.
NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious Complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera and other Diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills are the most popular medicine known for all Bilious Affections, Liver and Stomach Complaints, and Indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.
In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LNODON, 1874.
ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT;
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.
Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.
Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.
A powerful well-built Grey Horse, 7 years, off 14-3½ high, well broken to single and double harness, and trots fast, Rs. 600.
A handsome and Stylish Chesnut Arab Horse, 7 years' old, up to weight, is an excellent mover, and goes well in harness. Rs. 550.
A well-bred Bay Arab, 7 years old, a passed charger, an exceedingly good mover, carries a Lady, well broken to single harness. Rs. 350.
A handsome pair of dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 800.
A handsome Bay Arab Carriage horse, 9 years' old, 14-3 high, well broken to single harness, a handsome Brougham horse. Rs. 450.
A high caste Bay Arab horse, aged 14-1 high, a very good mover, has carried a Lady and goes in harness. Rs. 300.
A powerful Flea-bitten Grey Arab, 7 years old, 14-2 high, has been ridden as a charger for some time past, is a good mover and up to weight. Rs. 350.
A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1½ high, rides well, and well adapted for district work. Rs. 450.
A strong Chesnut Country Galloway, 13-1 high, goes well in harness, and is a good saddle Pony. Rs. 100.
A Bay Arab, "Mr Watkin," aged 14-1 high, a first-rate horse cross-country. Rs. 450.
A Country-bred Colt, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in saddle and thoroughly quiet in harness. Rs. 300.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 10th Sept. 1877.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!
MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.
Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.
The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	....
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14'
Do.	16' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	14' by 10'
Horse Stable	....
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his Manufactory in Old Hanuman Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

INSURANCES.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
The Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.
GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bomay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay 16th August 1875.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON GLOBE AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
POLICIES of Insurance against Fire upon Dwelling Houses, and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the Undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£ 493,120
FUNDS IN HAND	£ 835,358
CLAIMS PAID	£2,056,890

MEDICAL REFEREE—J. ARNOTT, M.D., Bombay.
THE DIRECTORS are happy to report that the past year has been one of the most successful Fire Years in the Company's experience, and they congratulate the Proprietors on the prosperous condition of the Company.
Next year will be the Queen Life Bonus year.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
THE FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on TUESDAY, May 1st, 1877. WILLIAM S. WALKER, Esq., of Bowland, C.B., in the chair.
The Directors' Report stated that for the eleventh time in succession the New Assurances effected during the year amounted to upwards of £1,000,000—Sums Assured. (This result, it may be mentioned, has been maintained by no other Office in the United Kingdom for so many successive years.)
The Expenses of Management are strictly controlled, and no extravagant Commissions are paid.
The Funds continue to increase, and now amount to £5,149,708. 3s. 8d. The Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.
Copies of the Annual Report, may be obtained on application.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, 29th June 1877.

NOTICES.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.
J. J. CORDES & Co.;
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
desire to make it known that a "Star" or "Cross" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.
Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.
DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE ENGLAND.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTER, & GENERAL MANUFACTURER.
SHOW ROOM
OF
CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD,
TEAKWOOD, EBONY,
AND
FANCY GILDED FURNITURE,
FOR
DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS,
BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM,
CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS,
DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.
CARRIAGE SHOW ROOM,
NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES ALWAYS ON VIEW.
Carriages taken on Commission.
THE PICTURE GALLERY
CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY
OF
OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
FRAMED IN SUITABLE FRAMES
OF THE
NEWEST PATTERNS.
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
LOOKING GLASSES,
OF VARIOUS SIZES,
FRAMED IN FANCY GILTED FRAMES.
STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.
KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsapariella* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.
WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

INSURANCE.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON;
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL, £5,00,000.
The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.
The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.
AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,, 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,, 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, ,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.
A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.
FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,600
Do.	1872	£816,333

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds....£1,353,011.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1876

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.
HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.
CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.
The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.
POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.
THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.
THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS or 90 per cent of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants participating at each Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.
THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 28 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P. [cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10—40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 0	22 8 0—32 ,,
1872 March ..	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7—24 ,,

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.
Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."
IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.
The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.
For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.
D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
3, Dean Lane, Fort.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.